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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Coal Miners' Strike in France.

PARIS, July 26.—Thiers has sent a dispatch to prefects of northern departments, where the miners are on a strike, praising these officials for the energetic measures they have taken to prevent disorder and excesses. He tells them they can have one hundred thousand men if necessary to repress the disturbances, especially where they are produced by foreign instigators. It is reported that an International agent from Chicago is among the fomenters of the disorder, and that he seeks to induce the miners to emigrate to America. Cavalry pursued and dispersed a large body of rioters near Denain, taking one hundred prisoners. Strong military cordons have been drawn around the disaffected districts, and the aspect of affairs is improving.

Rumor Concerning General Ickles.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes a rumor that General Sickles, Minister of the United States at Madrid, has withdrawn his resignation, the differences between him and Sagasta having been settled through the intervention of Senor Zorrilla, and that the Spanish cabinet undertakes to carry into effect the liberal measures promised long ago in favor of the colored race in Cuba.

Livingstone's Rescuer in Paris.

PARIS, July 26.—Stanley, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has arrived in this city. Stanley dines to-morrow with Mr. Washburne, American minister.

French Tariff Bill Passed.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the entire tariff bill by a vote of 265 yeas to 34 nays.

Miscellaneous Dis atches.

GENEVA, July 26.—No session of the Board of Arbitration was held to-day. Sir Roundell Palmer and family have gone on an excursion to the other end of the lake. Don Carlos has arrived at Lausanne.

GENEVA, July 26.—The city was illuminated last night to celebrate the return of the riflemen of this canton from the national schutzenfest at Zurich.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 26.—The steamship Scotia has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 26, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of 1865, 91; do of '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89⅝. Sperm oil 86s.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes 54 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 2½d@11d; red spring 10s 11d@ 2d; red winter 10s. Flour 25s. Corn 26s 9d@27s. Total receipts of wheat the past three days 48,000 bushels, of which 31,000 bushels were American.

THE PATRONAGE CHARGE.

Senator Schurz Complies With President Grant's Request—Gen. Pleasanton the Person Who Returned the Bait for Votes for San Domingo Annexation.

NEW YORK July 26.—Carl Schurz, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech, concerning patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed him by Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "It was written," says Schurz, "in reply to a note from me, of the contents of which, have a memorandum, which reads as follows: 'Ask P1. whether he remembers conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, in which he said that if I would support Pres. I. what all the patronage I wanted, &c., and ask him whether he was authorized by Pres. to do so.' General Pleasanton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have since received from General Pleasanton the following note:

"NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.—Dear General: Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public in explanation of the facts. I would say that, being a friend of the President as well as of yourself, I desired you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way to prevent mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct, that the President wanted your support for his San Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the government for giving it. That was the distinct *impression* the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollection. Truly yours,

"A. PLEASANTON."

TERRIBLE STORM.

Incessant Thunder—Dwelling Swept Away—Two of the Inmates Killed and Others Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., July 26, 1872.

A very severe storm passed over here last evening about eight o'clock. It commenced quietly, but soon the rain came down in torrents. The thunder and lightning were almost incessant and the wind blew a hurricane. A number of buildings were more or less damaged. One side of the roof of the Union School building was demolished; the walls of a new brick church just ready for the roof were blown down to the ground. A house owned by L. Ramsey, a few miles out of town, was carried completely away by the wind. Mrs. Ramsey and a son eight years old were killed, and other members of the family severely injured. Mr. Ramsey still lies in an unconscious state. The storm lasted about thirty minutes and was the most severe ever experienced in this part of the country.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Twentieth District Republican Congressional Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 26, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Conference of the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, concluded its labors to-day, by the nomination of H. L. Richmond, Esq., of Crawford. The Conference was in session three days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for week	$ 3,965
Same time last year	10,558
Total for year	2,696,504
Last year	3,763,212
Exports for week	4,798
Same time last year	8,921
To al for year	1,931,792
Same time last year	3,026,843
Stock at all U. S. ports	115,865
Last year	180,809
At interior towns	9,346
Last year	15,582
At Liverpool	935,000
Last year	689,000
American afloat for Great Britian	34,000
Last year	59,000

The District Attorney will ask a change of venue, should application be made to bail Stokes, which is probable next week.

Carl Schurz and Ex-Senator Doolittle left to-day for North Carolina.

LOSS BY THE DESTRUCTION OF ERIE SHOPS.

At a meeting of the Erie Directors the statement was made that the actual loss by the fire at Jersey City will not exceed three hundred thousand dollars. Many of the machinery will be repaired and saved. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt. All the workmen will be employed in other shops of the company at various points. It is stated that the Directors will immediately abrogate all the Gould fraudulent contracts, which will rid the company of many speculators.

DAMAGE BY A STORM.

The damages by the storm this morning in Brooklyn, owing to defective and inadequate sewerage, is very heavy. The lower stories of houses on Concord street, Park and Flushing avenues were flooded and many families obliged to leave their tenements. Large portions of an embankment on Fourth avenue and on several streets in the Gowanus District of Brooklyn were washed away, entailing damage to over $100,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Humboldt, from Havre, arrived to-day.

Heavy Rains in the Northwest

CHICAGO, July 26.—Heavy rains have prevailed through the entire Northwest for the past two days, and telegraphic advices from various points indicate some damage to the wheat and oats by being blown down and lodged on the ground. The corn, in many localities is also prostrated, but will suffer no damage. The wheat crop is already cut. Altogether, the damage to the crops is not likely to prove very serious.

Asassin St ll at Large.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—No tidings yet of Mara. A reward of $2,000 for his arrest has been offered by the Philadelphia Hose Company, and an additional reward of $500 is offered by the Square Association. McMullin is in a much better condition.

Found.

The body of Michael Moore, an Irishman, was found in Menominie river, at Milwaukee, yesterday in a mutilated condition. He had evidently been murdered and thrown in.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

The Military Meeting in Pittsburgh---Tammany Working for Greeley---Position of Ex-Governor Curtin---He Will Not Oppose Gen. Grant.

We take the following from a private letter received from a gentleman in New York:

"There will be a large attendance of military men of note at the Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, September 17th. The interest is rapidly increasing, and favorable responses are received daily from every section of the country. Delegations of several hundred each will be sent from this and other cities.

"The veteran soldiers appreciate the situation. They see in the coming the final struggle of the old Democratic forces—the craft of party that sustained the rebellion, and the organization under which all the crimes against liberty, progress and peace have been committed since the inauguration of the war.

"Reports from North Carolina are highly encouraging.

"Tammany is working hard for Greeley in New York. The Republicans are falling into line, with large accessions for Grant from the Democratic business circles of that city. A prominent banker, who three weeks since expressed a decided opposition to the President, has just stated to me his intention to oppose the election of Mr. Greeley, saying that no man could foretell the financial disturbance that would follow a change of administration. He stated further that his opinion was concurred in by many of his acquaintances who were Democrats.

"Another feather showing how the political wind blows: I met a Democrat who enjoys a national reputation, and who had just landed from the steamer on his return from Europe. He almost immediately said: 'A pretty mess our party has made in the indorsement of Greeley! I shall vote for Grant. He is a far safer man in every respect.'

"Hon. A. G. Curtin was interviewed by a prominent United States official in London, who stated in a cable dispatch received in Washington on Friday, and read by my informant, that Governor Curtin did not intend to oppose the election of Gen. Grant."

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

Further Proofs of His Long-Continued Bargaining with Democrats for the Nomination—Sentiment of the Press on the Scheme to Pension Soldiers.

The Binghamton *Republican*, of July 23, reprints the *Tribune's* recent statement concerning Mr. Greeley's alleged part in the negotiation which resulted in the nomination of Grant, and replies, with analysis, that no assertion it has made is contradicted by the *Tribune*, but that the whole is substantially admitted. It repeats with greater emphasis its statements of Mr. Carmichael, of Unadilla, and pronounces him not only the originator, by Seymour's help, of Greeley at Cincinnati, but the author of the tariff plank of the platform that was adopted, in accordance with its statement that Mr. Greeley expressed himself by letter in favor of paying pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers, and declares that Mr. Greeley invited Mr. Carmichael, by letter, to come to New York to talk over political issues; that Mr. Greeley then consented to be a Democratic candidate for President, provided Mr. Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him. It reasserts that Mr. Greeley proposed by letter that a Democrat should go to Cincinnati in his interest, and said also in a letter that it was not yet time to get up the proposed meeting in Chicago for him. It repeats its assertions of correspondence between Seymour and Hutchins, and proposes to give such other and further verification as may be required to set the question at rest. It republishes prominently the narrative, certified statements, synopsis of letters and the affidavits of Carmichael, synopsis of the manner in which the State of New York was carried by the Democrats for Greeley in the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

The New York *Times* says the answers of the *Tribune* are all evasions of the most palpable kind, leaving untouched the fact that whatever Mr. Greeley may have neither "asked" nor "invited," he knew at least that his friends were doing it for him. The *Tribune* does not deny that Mr. Greeley sustained the policy of the proposal to award pensions to rebel soldiers; a proposal which Horatio Seymour refused to sanction. On the charge, in common with subsantially, every other made in the same connection, may, therefore, be accepted as incapable of being disapproved.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: There has been no doubt of the fact from the first. There are many circumstances pointing to its confirmation. Before the Binghamton *Republican* gave any intimation of the evidences which had come into its possession, it had sent a intelligent correspondent in Albany that Mr. Greeley had as long ago as last fall sought Democratic influence for the Presidency.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The facts seem to be clear enough that this ambitious project was carefully worked up by trained political managers from the beginning, having been entered upon with Mr. Greeley's full knowledge and consent long before he made known his intention to leave the Republican party, and while he still had the confidence of the country as a Republican, and profited by that confidence. There is nothing in the correspondence itself more remarkable than the facts which have since transpired before the eyes of the whole world. The object which Mr. Greeley had in view in the understanding with Mr. Carmichael has succeeded at every point, beyond even his own friends. It asks: "Does any man doubt after this that Mr. Greeley, elected, if at all, by Democratic votes, will be controlled by the Tammany ring of the Democratic party which now surrounds him like a body guard? Does any man wonder that Southern Democrats expect to recover through his election everything they fought for and lost during the rebellion? Is it surprising that rebel soldiers expect through him to secure pensions; that former slave owners expect to recover through him payment for their liberated slaves, and that holders of Confederate bonds expect through him to collect from the United States government the price of their worthless paper in lawful money? There is no danger, no disaster, no depth of national misfortune which the American people may not reasonably apprehend at the hands of Horace Greeley in power, since he has been proven guilty of the gravest of political crimes."

The Chicago *Post* says the exposure of the conspiracy will drive from Mr. Greeley the vote and fellowship of every man who has been a Republican since the first gun was fired on Sumter.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "We now know what the Liberals mean when they talk of 'reconciliation' and 'clasping hands over the bloody chasm.' They propose to put a premium upon treason and reward rebels. Not a few of the Hessians remained in this country after the war of the Revolution closed, and, according to Greeleyism, they should have been placed upon the same pension footing as the soldiers of the patriot army. We are now paying out about thirty millions a year in the way of pensions. The Greeley infamy would add at least twenty millions more. The idea of a government pensioning its enemies is utterly atrocious."

The Omaha (Neb.) *Tribune* says the disclosures prove Greeley to be a deliberate traitor, from the fact that he knew that his cause was hopeless, that his ambition was dead, unless he could breathe life into the Democratic party. The so-called Liberal element was weak, powerless, antagonistic. If help came at all it must be from the Democrats, and so the bargain was made. It was to give life to a party he had fought to defeat. It was to promise to put men in office that he had stigmatized as liars, thieves, plunderers and every other name in the rogue's vocabulary. It was to build up a party he had denounced, vilified, cursed. He knew that themen he had held up to scorn and reproach were, if he was successful, to be his cabinet ministers, and hold the offices of the government.

The Baltimore *American* says it is very curious to notice that while the *Tribune* offers something that reads like a general denial of the accusation, yet, when carefully examined, it does not controvert a single specification of the *Republican's* statement. So far, Mr. Greeley's friends have decidedly the worst and the weakest side of the issue. The pretense that Reform is the animating principle of their canvass is sufficiently refuted by the almost certain fact that this miserable trading and trafficking led up to his nomination.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The story is beyond question true. Mr. Greeley is put forward as the representative of a grand popular uprising in the interest of purity in politics, and all that is elevated and incorruptible in public service. The pretense is a fraud of the first water. Nine-tenths of the Greeley constituency know it is a fraud. Mr. Greeley knows it better than any of them, because he is more familiar with the steps by which he came to this position than any one else can be."

The Rochester *Democrat* says it is now prepared to believe on the testimony of any respectable witness, that Mr. Greeley did agree to become a candidate for the Presidency, in case he was supported by Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders. Seymour does not deny that he did agree to give such support, nor does Wallace Hutchins deny the story. Both of Cincinnati after communication with Mr. Seymour upon the question. Nor does the *Tribune* deny either of these statements. The political developments all corroborate this statement; indeed, they would be without solution, if some arrangement like that had not been made. With the exposure of its foul purpose, the falsehoods which have abounded in the *Tribune* explode of themselves. Greeley has overdone the business. Cincinnati is seen to be but a trick to consummate a traitorous plot, agreed to before that gathering was even thought of, and honest Liberals are released from an entanglement so shamefully dark.

The Buffalo *Express* observes that the plot is so well substantiated by published letters and affidavits that it cannot be doubted any longer. It is true that Mr. Greeley at first declined to have his name used, but he listened gleefully to the proposition, and it soon took possession of his mind. The crown of infamy was offered him and he declined it softly, but only once. The second time he seized it and threw all scruples to the wind. He was a member of the Republican National Committee at the time, and was, therefore, guilty of the basest political treachery.

A Tacit Confession for Mr. Greeley.

[From the Times of Thursday.]

The reporter whom we sent to Chappaqua last Saturday, is prepared to prove the accuracy of his account of Mr. Greeley's disgusting remarks concerning the Indians. The reporter adds the following statement in relation to another subject:

"Mr. Greeley, in conversation with Ex-Gov. Ashley, at Chappaqua, last Saturday, made a statement which I omitted to incorporate in my report. As an explanation to the minds of subscribers dissatisfied with the course of the *Tribune*, and who have sent to that paper to have their money refunded, claiming that it was obtained under false pretenses, Mr. Greeley said *that so soon last fall as he became aware of the course of the Democratic party in reference to his nomination*, he attended to the issue of the prospectus of the *Tribune* personally, and purposely made it such that the subscribers could not accuse him of deception."

Who will say after this that Mr. Greeley was not intriguing for the Presidential nomination with the Democrats in the fall of last year?

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Detroit and Eel River Road Opened.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26.—The Detroit Board of Trade and a number of the leading officials and prominent citizens of that place arrived in this city last night, on an excursion to celebrate the completion of the Detroit and Eel River Railroad. They were entertained to-day by the Board of Trade, and will return to-morrow. The new road, in connection with the Louisville and Indianapolis and the P. and Chicago Railroad, forms a direct line to Detroit. Through passenger and freight trains will be run hereafter between the two cities.

The "On to Buffalo" Road.

[From the Titusvil'e Courier.]

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday says the question of the commencement and early completion of the Buffalo and Jamestown railroad being only a question of time, the connections it is to make with the railroads from Titusville to the Butler county coal fields and to Pittsburgh is a matter of considerable importance, and in relation to this matter we have obtained the following information, which is undoubtedly correct. There are two distinct roads, or rather charters for two roads of each of which Mr. C. V. Culver is President. The one is the road from Buffalo to Franklin is completed, located, the estimates all made and everything in readiness to advertise for contracting; no time for doing this has yet been fixed. The two blocks of this road worth mentioning, as it follows the valley of Oil creek and the Allegheny river its entire length. A survey of the second road from Franklin to Pittsburgh has been completely made, but the line only partly located. The engineers are still at work trying to shorten distances, lessen grades, &c. They promise to reduce the distance as measured by the Allegheny Valley Road about one-fifth. The heaviest grade will be encountered near Pittsburgh, and there will be no grade as against the transportation of coal from Butler county to Buffalo much over seventy feet to the mile.

Death of John H. Miller.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

"In the midst of life we are in death." In the full bloom of ripened manhood, with unimpaired health, and in the enjoyment of mental vigor, suddenly falls our friend John H. Miller before the scythe of the destroyer.

This gentleman, who has been so widely known as the General Eastern Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, located in New York, died at his residence in that city on Saturday last, after a short illness of about one week. Our knowledge of the man from a close, friendly intimacy for some years past, has given us opportunities of observation, and we should be derelict did we not give testimony to our hearty admiration of his many noble qualities. Springing from an humble station of life to his late responsible position, by the due development of that sagacity and industry for which he was so noted, he always kept in view his early career, and, so far as in him laid, exercised his influence to aid and encourage the "young and rising generation," by recitals of his life and early struggles. From the humble position of brakesman, he rose by merit, through the gradation of gate-keeper and conductor, to the agency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, in the city of New York, which, by the purchase of that road passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central, Mr. Miller retained his position and added to the importance of his connections, augmented duties were cast upon his faithful shoulders, and in all respects they fitted him to every emergency. To use the expressive words of one high in authority, "he was, through his genial temperament and superior executive abilities, peculiarly fitted for the New York agency. He could attain access where none else could, and when once attained, his moral influence and business sagacity achieved a success." Noted in the performance of official duty, and of unbending integrity, he combined a quick and correct judgment, qualities which made him invaluable in his relation to the company. In all the walks of life he was estimable. A devoted husband, an indulgent father and a steadfast friend, his death makes void a space that cannot again be filled. The memory of his many acts of kindness will be ever kept green with us, who, though not of his kin, yet loved him as a brother.

Marital Infelicity Results in Murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—At between twelve and one o'clock this morning Anthon Holmes went to his house, No. 105 South Fourth street, and his wife refused him admittance. He then went to the back door, forced it open and stabbed his wife twice in her left breast with a dirk, inflicting wounds from which she died in about an hour. It appears that the parties lived unhappily, Mrs. Holmes being disposed to follow a fast life, and is alleged to have kept an assignation house during her husband's absence from the city. Mr. Holmes escaped.

Anton Holmes, who killed his wife last night, was arrested to-day, and is now in jail. He confesses his guilt.

Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 26.—A boat containing a boy and girl, children of Mr. Lescor, drifted over the falls to-day; also a boat containing an old fisherman named Barney and an unknown man. The bodies not been recovered.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Complaint of Greeley's Met.

List of Late Rebels Pardoned.

THE OUTBREAK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Lanahan and the Methodists

He Declines a Public Reception.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1872.

Mr. Greeley's Complaint Met.

To meet the complaint made by Mr. Greeley in his letter of acceptance against the Republican party, that the people of the South are fettered in the choice of their representatives, the *Republican*, this morning, prints a list which shows who among the leaders of the late Confederacy have been pardoned under the recent amnesty act. Among the more well known who are entitled to vote and hold office are Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia; Jacob Thompson, Ex-Governors Letcher and Wise, of Virginia; Gen. Forrest and Benj. Hill, of Georgia; Gen. Wade Hampton and Wm. Hershel, of Virginia; Gen. Johnson, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Ex-Confederate Secretary of War; Hon. Allen T. Carpenter, of West Virginia; Col. G. A. Henry and A. H. Gartland, of Tennessee; Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner and John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana; Chilton and Dargon, members of the rebel House; Ex-Governor H. S. Foote of Tennessee; W. P. Gentry, Bocock, Pryor, Leake, Smith, Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Judge John A. Campbell, Generals Joe Johnston, Bragg, Cooper, Hardee, Beauregard, G. Smith, Wood, Custis Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Garry, also Captains Maury, Semmes and Brooks; Ex-Secretaries Graham, of North Carolina, and Conrad, of Louisiana; Ex-Ministers Forsyth and Jackson, and William Preston, of Kentucky.

The Prospect in North Carolina.

The estimate of Senator Poole that the Republican majority in North Carolina will be twelve thousand, is known to the National Committee to be based on reports from inspectors, who, under instructions from the State Committee, have lately made a tour of each election district. Upon these reports and comparisons with the last returns the above estimate was made and forwarded here.

Dr. Lanahan and the Baltimore Methodists.

The committee appointed by delegates from all the Methodist churches of Baltimore have had correspondence with Dr. Lanahan, asking him to accept a public reception and congratulatory address. The committee wrote him that in their opinion the dignity and honor of the church would be promoted by affording the latter an opportunity of expressing their approbation of his eminent services in the Book Concern. To this letter Dr. Lanahan has replied, declining the honor on account of his feeble health and disinclination to be conspicuous any public demonstration, assuring the committee of his grateful appreciation of the kind feelings expressed in their note. In all the history of ecclesiastical persecution and reproach through which he had passed while seeking to protect the Church, he had been encouraged and strengthened by the belief that the people had known him long and best, not only accorded to him honesty of motive in all he had done, but also knew him to be innocent of the charges which, with facts at command to warrant and sustain them, Dr. Lanahan also called the attention of his correspondents to the fact that he emphatically denounced the action of the General Conference that the charges which he had made against the support of Bishop Andrew which could not fail to convince all who took the trouble to examine it. In adopting the report of the special committee the General Conference declared that the whole business methods of the House were such as to afford opportunity for fraud and speculations by subordinate officers. The action adopted for investigation the committee could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy or even approximately estimate the extent of the loss sustained by the frauds carried on, not only through a single year but for twenty years. The committee express much regret at this action of Dr. Lanahan, and the determination of Methodists had expressed their intention to take part in the matter, and requests had been received from Methodist associations in several of the principal cities of the country asking permission to participate.

The Heat.

The thermometer at the National Observatory to-day indicated ninety-nine degrees and a quarter in the shade.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell has left for his home in Groton.

IT NEVER RAINS, &c.

Since the recent publication of Jacob Thompson's letter, the Treasury Department has been applied to by a number of parties of the South and elsewhere offering to furnish to the government for pecuniary consideration other evidence of a documentary character, representing them to be of importance. No further purchases, however, will be made.

INDIANS HAVE ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Spotted Tail and band had an interview with General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this afternoon. He informed the chief that they had selected a reservation on White river, and would leave Nebraska. They expressed a desire for guns, revolvers and ammunition, for use only in protecting themselves from their enemy, the Sioux. They manifested attention to be peaceable, and asked that all treaties hereafter be in writing that there might be no more deceit. Commissioner Walker promised that the provisions of the treaties of 1868 would be carried out. When the Indians were out on their new reservation each chief would have a deed of one acre of land. The cows and cattle promised should also be sent them, and arms also be given, but only to old braves who had been proved good Indians. The conference ended with the understanding that Swift Bear would be heard to-morrow.

Authenticity of Confederate Archives Denied.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A *Tribune* special from Savannah says Edwin De Leon, ex-Confederate Diplomatic Agent, in the Savannah *Republican* denies the authenticity of the Confederate archives purchased by the Administration and the plot to burn Northern cities.

Boston City Flour Mills Burned.

BOSTON, July 26.—This evening the Boston city flour mills were destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of wheat, shorts and flour, amounting from $80,000 to $100,000. Insurance on stock $150,000. A number of firemen were injured by the breaking of a ladder. The buildings were fully insured.

SNYDER SQUARE.

Does it Belong to the City?

When the Commissioners appointed to lay out the City District Plan, under the act of 1836, made their report in 1840, they established and dedicated to public use certain squares, located in various parts of the (then) outlying districts. Among these were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Heister, Snyder and other squares. Of these Washington was the largest, and a portion of it is now included in the basin and High School lots. A few days ago, in noticing the developments in the case of O'Hara vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reference was made to an order of Court, based upon exceptions filed to the confirmation of the City District Plan, in which numerous alterations and modifications in the boundaries of the squares, dated October 19th, 1843. In it is contained the following:

"All the squares laid out in said plan to be stricken out and abolished, except Snyder Square, which is to be retained and dedicated to the public use—H. Denny, Esq., having consented thereto on behalf of the heirs of James O'Hara, deceased."

By reference to the plan, Snyder Square is found located in the Twelfth ward, and is bounded by Liberty, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth streets and Spring alley. It fronts about five hundred feet on Liberty street. Spring alley, by about one hundred feet in Twenty-ni nth and Thirtieth streets. It is immediately above the coke ovens of Mr. Denny, on the opposite side of Liberty street. It has never been built upon, and the question as to whether the city owns it or not has been raised by the revival of the old order of Court above referred to. If there has been no subsequent order or legislation abolishing this square, it remains the property of the city. It is not a very large piece of ground, but is worth looking after. As it only extends half-way between Liberty and Penn streets, it would not be very suitable for an ornamental square, but it might be enlarged by the purchase of vacant ground adjacent, and form a square made of it. We understand that the attention of the City Attorney, Major Slagle, has been called to the matter, and he will no doubt inquire into it.

The Commissioners who laid out the City District Plan, Messrs. Wm. Wade, James Anderson, and Samuel Darlington, devised liberal things for this generation in the way of public squares, and also in the width of several of our main avenues, but opposition to improvement prevailed then as now, and the squares and wide avenues were defeated. Snyder Square may have gone with the rest, but as yet the record of its wiping out has not been brought to light. Thirty years ago a dozen squares could have been secured for less than one would cost now, and to-day they might have formed the "ornamental breathing spots" so much desired by our citizens. Self-interest, however, stood in the way, and the farsightedness of the Commissioners was not appreciated.

POLITICAL.

Another Meeting of the Colored Citizens—The Work Progressing.

Last evening the colored Republicans of the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards met in the Franklin street school house. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Mr. John T. Butler. Elias Mann acted as Secretary.

After the usual routine business, another opportunity was granted to those present to enroll themselves as members. Forty additional names were then added to the list.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. G. S. Woodson, F. J. Loudon and Jacob C. Brown. "John Brown" and "Rally Around the Flag" were sung at the conclusion of the addresses.

At the conclusion of the singing of the last named song, Captain Wm. Ward arose and stated he desired to make a few remarks in favor of the Greeley movement. All present, however, were opposed to granting the request. Mr. Woodson informed the gentleman that this was not a Greeley meeting, and invited him to the meeting to be held in the Second ward school house, where the mourners' bench could be found, and encouraged him with the remark that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. Woodson now announced that a meeting of the colored citizens of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards would be held on Monday evening next in the Second ward school house, and invited all present to attend.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening.

THE CITY PLANS.

A Step in the Right Direction.

We understand that an application will be made to the Courts at an early day, to have the City District Plan, which has been found to be so incomplete and inaccurate, entirely overhauled and put in good shape. It is most extraordinary that the numerous and important alterations made in the original plan have never been recorded, and that the property lines covering so large a portion of the city should have been left in such a loose and dangerous condition. Mr. Hampton, Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Major Searight, City Attorney, and others interested, have taken the initiative, and will make an effort to have these important records completed and put in proper form for preservation. The City Councils will no doubt assist in this work, as it is essential that the gross inaccuracies now upon the face of the records should be corrected while the means are at hand. These errors have crept in from long years of neglect, and are not attributed to any particular individual or department. It is important, however, that they should not be perpetuated, and the records further complicated by delay in making the necessary corrections. The matter should receive prompt attention.

Real Estate Sales.

During the past few days there have been recorded several large transactions in real estate as follows:

George McWilliams, John R. Mardoch and others, to L. E. Jones, sixty lots (seven hundred and twenty-five by two hundred and thirty-six feet) on the north side of Penn avenue, in (late) Collins township, for $40,000.

H. S. Fleming, sheriff, to Standard Oil Company, four acres and thirty-four and forty-one perches, of the National Refining and Storing Company, between the property of Davis, Cochran & Irwin, and the Allegheny river, in the Eighteenth ward, for $50,000.

Mrs. Pemila Wren to Henry Lang, one-half acre in plan of Coultersville, South Versailles township, for $500.00.

Springer Barbaugh to John E. Fuchs, fifteen lots in Galloway, Scott and Marshall's plan, in Third and Seventh wards, Allegheny, for $28,000.

John Wichser to Morrison S. Davis, thirty-three acres, in Versailles township, $30,000.

Peter Graff to Adam Weise and Adam Reinman, one hundred and seventy-five front on Main street, extending back to Carpenter alley, but thirty-eight feet front on Chestnut street; lot nineteen feet front on Chestnut, extending back one hundred feet; lot twenty-one feet front on Main, and lot twenty-one feet front on corner of Main street; a lot of same size on west side of Chestnut; two lots, twenty by one hundred, on Chestnut, near Diamond alley, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, for $36,700.

Thomas Smith to James McPhilliamy, one hundred and twenty-one acres in Indiana township, for $10,000.

William Reed to John N and William W. O'Neil, ninety-seven acres of coal adjoining of Brumbaugh, Hamilton and thirty-seven acres of coal adjoining James Payne, in Jefferson township, for $10,500.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils have awarded the following contracts: Nixon street for grading, to Isaac Myers, at twenty-six cents per cubic yard. Campbell alley, grading, paving and curbing, to James Hastings, at one dollar and ninety cents. Ninth alley, grading and paving, to Arthur Hobson. Pine alley, Ninth ward, grading, to James Orr. Strawberry alley, in the Sixth and Ninth wards, grading, to Bernard & Carson. Strickler alley, Second ward, grading, paving, curbing, etc., to James Orr. Burke alley, Fourth ward, grading, paving, curbing, etc., to M'Naugher & Co. Falkner alley, Fifth ward, grading and paving, to Gen. Bothwell.

Washington avenue, Second and Sixth wards, was awarded to James Orr. This is one of the largest contracts awarded, embracing 9,000 cubic yards of grading, 1,750 yards of stone paving, 1,327 yards of brick paving, 4,100 lineal feet of curbing, 550 square feet of flag crossings, and fourteen guard posts.

For the laying of a wooden pavement on Stockton avenue, west of Federal street, bids were received from Messrs J. L. & W. H. Hastings, as follows: One dollar and ninety cents per square yard, and also from the owners of the right for laying the Miller and Stowe pavements. The committee awarded the contract, which includes grading, paving, curbing, etc., to the Messrs. Hastings, the lowest bidders, and Allegheny will consequently soon rejoice in the possession of two blocks of this new pavement, now being extensively used in Cincinnati. The contract prices were as follows: Grading, per square yard, one cent; curbing, 82 50 per square yard; sidewalks, sixty-five cents; curbing, sixty cents; crossings, fifty-five cents, and guard posts fifty cents.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The annual catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College, for the collegiate year 1871–2, has been issued, and the session was closed by an address of Messrs. Jackson, Moore & Co., and those wishing information in regard to the college should send their address to Dr. J. W. Pershing, President of the faculty. The fall term will begin on the 10th of September next, and those intending to send pupils should complete their arrangements at an early a day as possible. We have repeatedly spoken in the strongest terms of the superior advantages afforded by this institution in every department pertaining to a solid and ornamental education, and again commend it to the earnest consideration of those having daughters to educate. The catalogue contains such information as parents need on the subject.

An Unhappy Marriage.

Yesterday afternoon Alderman O'Donnell took the information of Christine Hitchmough against her husband Richard Hitchmough, charging him with surety of the peace. Deponent alleged that she was married to defendant in December, 1870, and that ever since she had lived in a state of wretchedness. Her husband had frequently insulted and beaten her, and yesterday morning had announced his intention to "cut her bloody eyes out." Fearful that Richard might carry out his threat, she asked that he be arrested and held to answer. The necessary steps were taken in the matter.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms, Penn and Sixth streets, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Music will be furnished by the Quartette Club. The public are invited.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from pimples, blotches and prurigenous affections, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 596

LEADING bakers are now using the Banner Baking Powder in making biscuit, rolls and fancy cakes. Their reason for doing it is simply because they save time and material. The Banner Baking Powder is put up in ten pound boxes expressly for bakers' use. Can be obtained at the manufactory, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue. s

Groundless Charge.

An article, which recently app

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

It is asserted on authority that ex-Governor CURTIN has, within a very short time, stated positively that he does not intend to oppose Gen. GRANT on his return from abroad.

THE German press of Cincinnati freely criticise Senator SCHURZ's speech. The speech itself, it is now apparent, will fail of its object, which was to catch the German votes. In fact, catching the German votes is something which neither SCHURZ nor any other man is equal to,—and that the idea should be resented by Germans, and that they should freely criticise the performance by which they were to be caught, is perfectly natural.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* makes such frequent mention of Gen. MOORHEAD and THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., as to create the belief that it is making fun of them as well as a fool of itself. A cat playing with a half-dead mouse offers the only parallel to the *Post's* antics that we can think of. Precisely how these gentlemen relish this sort of thing is probably a query which has entered a good many minds. If they have declared for GREELEY, why cannot the *Post* give them respectful treatment, and not continually torment them about it?

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has addressed a letter to the chairman of the Veterans' National Committee, in regard to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September, stating that the company will order on sale excursion tickets to Pittsburgh, from September 14th to 17th inclusive, good to return until September 20th. This arrangement will apply to all the principal stations on the main line of the company, and also on the New Jersey division. Persons intending to be present will be interested in this information.

THE dismissal of CATACAZY from the Russian diplomatic service by Imperial decree, is exactly what was to have been expected, considering his capacity for embroiling himself in all sorts of petty and undignified squabbles. So far from the Russian government having permitted the publication of his recent screed, on the ground of displeasure at Secretary FISH's reference to the CATACAZY difficulty in his reception speech to the new minister, as was stated at the time, it seems that it was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial government. It is to be hoped we have now heard the last of CATACAZY.

NOT only are the leaders of the opposition conducting the campaign upon the theory that falsehood will travel a mile while truth is putting on its boots, but they evidently believe that the proper way of apologizing for one injustice is to perpetrate another. Hardly an exchange comes to hand which does not contain the names of a number of prominent Republicans in the various towns and cities of the country, who have been singled out by the Democratic press as upholders of the GREELEY movement—while, a day or two after, the indignant denial of the persons thus placed in a false position is sure to come along. In the long run, however, truth is bound to overtake falsehood, and already there are unmistakable signs that this disreputable practice is beginning to tell disastrously upon its perpetrators and the cause they represent.

THE questions for Mr. GREELEY to answer are these: Did he or did he not, as charged by the Binghamton *Republican*, entertain the proposition to become the Democratic nominee and correspond on the subject with Democrats? In that correspondence was or was not the question of pensioning rebel soldiers referred to; if so, did he promptly reject the suggestion? Mr. GREELEY has denied certain things not charged, but the grave charge that, without changing his outward political life and professions as a Republican, he entertained the proposal that he should become the Democratic nominee, expressed his willingness to accept the nomination if he could get it, and with leading Democrats actually laid the foundation for the scheme that ultimately presented him as the Democratic candidate, he has not answered. Mr. GREELEY does not pretend to deny that there is *some* foundation in the Binghamton charges. In an evasive way he says they are not *all* true. Now what part of them are true and what false? Let us have Mr. GREELEY's side of the matter, although enough has been already admitted to fatally taint him in the estimation of honorable men.

SINCE the New York *Demokrat* and *Abend-Zeitung* withdrew from the support of the Baltimore ticket, the entire German press of that city, with a single exception, are all earnestly advocating the election of the Republican candidates. The exception is the *New Yorker Journal*, which last year defended TWEED and the Tammany ring to the end, for which it suffered greatly in circulation and influence. It is stated that never before in the political history of New York has there been a Democratic Presidential ticket which had so many formidable adversaries in the German press of that city, in consequence of which the anti-GREELEY political clubs of that nationality are every day receiving numerous accessions from the Democratic ranks. This is not to be wondered at. As a class, our German fellow citizens are utterly opposed to political corruption and jobbery, and it is not at all surprising that the worthy men who helped to bring about the overthrow of TWEED and his gang should now refuse to support the candidate of the same disreputable organization. The example of the Germans of New York will be followed by their countrymen throughout the country generally.

THE latest illustration of the unprincipled tricks to which the managers of the Baltimore ticket resort, in order to make it appear that a genuine enthusiasm exists in its favor among the people, is shown by the manner in which the signatures to the address said to have been signed by fifteen thousand German voters of New York, in favor of the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, and presented by Governor HOFFMAN at the Baltimore Convention, were procured. It is stated that no such address as the one presented at Baltimore was circulated among the Germans at all, but that the signers were those who in the Germans a number of years ago appended to a petition against the excise law, and that these were pasted on to the declaration which was telegraphed all over the country as an evidence of the spontaneous impulse of that class of our population in favor of the Democratic candidate. Repeated challenges have been made by the New York *Staats-Zeitung* to Governor HOFFMAN and the Tammany club to produce the original of the address, but thus far it has not been forthcoming, nor has any denial of the damaging charges as to the manner in which it was manufactured been made. What do the honest-dealing masses think of a cause that needs to be bolstered up by such dishonorable artifices as these?

MR. GREELEY appears to have a *penchant* for Presidential intrigues, as well as inordinate ambition for the office. His intrigue with Democratic leaders a year ago is perfectly consistent with his conduct when Mr. LINCOLN was last a candidate. Right in the midst of that campaign he intrigued to throw LINCOLN overboard, as he had previously intrigued to defeat his nomination. The proof is the following, which, though before published, has never been denied:

NEW YORK, September 2, 1864.

HON. ——

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting repltes to the following queries:

1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use. Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others).

Though there is no direct evidence that MR GREELEY's object was to have himself placed before the country in MR. LINCOLN's stead, from what has since become known this would not be an unreasonable inference. At least the man who could be guilty of this intrigue against MR. LINCOLN would not hesitate to intrigue with the political enemy with a view to becoming their nominee, and make extraordinary pledges to obtain it. Honest HORACE GREELEY, indeed!

It is reported that Judge STALLO, of Cincinnati, is shortly to reply to the late speech of Senator SCHURZ. Judge STALLO was one of the chief originators of the Liberal movement, but withdrew from it as soon as it was captured by adventurers who deserted principle for the sake of obtaining office. It was at his house that Senator SCHURZ gave expression to his feelings of nausea and disgust at the nomination of HORACE GREELEY. He is also well acquainted with the processes by which the New York Convention, called by the anti-GREELEY reformers, was dragged and manipulated into GREELEY's support. His speech will doubtless contain some interesting revelations. Apropos of all which, and in view of the recent disclosures of the Binghamton *Republican*, it is to be hoped the *Tribune* or some other Democratic journal will favor the public with a list of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, whereat, according to them, the noblest expression of high purposes and great principles that was ever uttered, took place. Such a list ought certainly to be in existence somewhere, and the people would like to know who were the authors of the new declaration of independence of which so much is now being said. It is stated on good authority that such a list was brought on to the stage as a part of the report of the Committee on Credentials, but that before any reporter could lay hand on it, it was spirited away, and that earnest and repeated applications for it afterward only resulted finally in the answer that it could not be found. Let us have the list, or, if that is impossible, we hope Judge STALLO will state the cause of its sudden and mysterious disappearance.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Comparative order in Mexico has for many years seemed to depend so much on the life and continual activity of JUAREZ, that his death would have been a great calamity at any time. At least this is the view of the man's relation to his country most widely entertained by foreigners. It is, however, unquestionably true that some of the most thoughtful and patriotic friends of the President were decidedly of the opinion that at the expiration of his last official term the time had come when he might retire from public life with advantage to the republic, and without compromising his own dignity. In every department of administration abuses had accumulated to a fearful extent, for which large numbers of the people, with reason or without, held JUAREZ in part reponsible, and in every State there was a numerous party, by no means contemptible in character and intelligence, who clamored for a change of administration as the only means of reform. Whether from patriotism or love of power, the President asked for re-election—and, if his enemies tell the truth, he used all the influence and resources of his position to secure the result, without regard to right or propriety. Remembering what Mexicans are, it would be rash to suppose that, in the absence of wholesale bribery, military interference and other irregularities at the elections, there would have been no rebellion. But in the gradual suppression of the revolt which followed the election, JUAREZ undoubtedly displayed the same remarkable qualities of mind and character which had so long enabled him to appear as the benefactor of his country. The troops, upon the whole, remained faithful—in itself a wonderful Mexican fact—and a large proportion of the malcontents throughout the country, who had hotly demanded a change, returned to loyalty. Foreigners settled in the country who had professed doubts as to the President's ability to maintain his authority, acknowledged their mistake, and in recognition of the truth that tools belong to those who can use them, withdrew their sympathy from the opposition. The sudden death of JUAREZ in the midst of the work of putting down revolt and re-establishing his power upon a firm basis, can hardly fail to result in extensive disorder and perhaps anarchy, as the armed conflict which has been going on for some time, however unequal, has been sharp enough to inflame all the animosities of civil war.

The life of JUAREZ was full of events. Born of poor Indian parents in 1809, he was first employed in taking care of cattle. Educated through the patronage of a merchant, he studied law, and while very young became an active politician. First a member of the Legislature of Oaxaca, then Secretary of that State, then a Judge, and then Prosecuting Attorney in the Supreme Court of the Republic, in 1846 he became a member of Congress, a position which he resigned in 1847 to become Governor of his native State. In this office, which he held until 1852, he displayed great administrative talents, and did much to promote education, to facilitate intercourse between the various parts of the country, and to turn to account the mines which had been neglected. Banished by SANTA ANNA, he spent some time in Havana, and then in New Orleans, and in 1855 he returned to Mexico to aid ALVAREZ, who appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Worship and of Justice. In this position he was the author of the JUAREZ law, as it is still called, by which all ecclesiastical and military privileges were abolished. We next hear of him as again Governor of his native State of Oaxaca, then as again member of Congress and active in forming the new Constitution of 1857. At the first election under it, COMONFORT being elected President, JUAREZ was chosen President of the Supreme Court, and as such, Vice President of the Republic. On the flight of COMONFORT, JUAREZ, in accordance with the Constitution, became his successor in the office of President. In this most difficult position he established his reputation as a statesman without any equal in Mexico. The parties of priests and soldiers were combined against him, and as they held the capital and the most important towns, JUAREZ was driven from place to place, until in 1859 he made Vera Cruz the seat of government, and was recognized as lawful President by the United States. Here he issued his celebrated decree, declaring the enormous possessions of the church national property, and ordering their sale. At the same time religious freedom and civil marriages were proclaimed. The terrible struggle of parties which ensued ended in December 22, 1860, in favor of JUAREZ by the defeat of MIRAMON. Entering the capital in triumph, JUAREZ was elected President by an overwhelming majority, and was recognized by the European powers. This was in 1861. There was then the fairest prospect of peace and order in Mexico, when LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the pretexts familiar to all, intervened with the view of setting up an empire. We need not review the struggle which followed this attempt, as most readers remember it, with the tragedy of MAXIMILIAN's execution in which it ended. It is meager praise to say that JUAREZ was the greatest man that Mexico has produced, and the fact is the more interesting when we remember that he was a full-blooded Indian.

IN noticing JACOB THOMPSON's report to the rebel government of his infamous operations in the North during the war, including the infernal conspiracy to burn New York and other great cities, the *World* attempts to make it appear that the country owes a debt of gratitude to HORACE GREELEY for his Niagara conference with the rebel agents, inasmuch as the plans of the "Sons of Liberty" for bringing about a general armed insurrection of copperheads in the North were frustrated by the "correspondence of HORACE GREELEY" with his "friends," the said correspondence leading these "friends" of THOMPSON who had previously meditated a bloody uprising, to think better of it and to direct their efforts to "beating LINCOLN at the ballot-box." That is to say the game which was to deliver the country into the hands of the enemy was to be played through MR. GREELEY politically, rather than by the help of torch and dagger. Much cause for gratitude, truly! For it is important to remember, in this connection, that GREELEY at this juncture started his plan of trying to divide the Republican strength of the North by endeavoring to force the withdrawal of MR. LINCOLN from the canvass, and the substitution of some other candidate by the Republican party, his letter to the Governors of the loyal States being proof of the fact. It is somewhat doubtful whether, with this recollection in mind, the people will coincide with the views of the *World*; particularly when it is further remembered that the same men, North and South alike, who were then endeavoring to destroy the government are now conspiring to obtain possession of it. Everywhere the people's reprobation of the infamous rebel plots of 1864, will be accompanied by the reflection that HORACE GREELEY is now the choice of their authors and agents for the highest place in the nation. And with their loyal execration of the one will go their emphatic rejection of the other.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is uncomfortably exercised over the Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held in this city on the 17th of September, to ratify the Republican Presidential nominations. This is not at all to be wondered at. The *Post* never did have any affection for the men whose bravery and sacrifice preserved the life of the Republic from the assaults of rebellious treason, and it was hardly to be expected that it would hold them in favor now. That which is bred in the bone will crop out in the flesh, and it is by no means surprising that a paper which denied the power of the general government to "coerce" a rebellious State by the employment of military force—which in 1864, when the Union armies had well-nigh fought the Rebellion into its last ditch, declared the war a failure, and demanded that it should stop, and in 1868 pronounced the acts of reconstruction "revolutionary, null and void"—should still feel bitter and splenetic toward those by whose patriotic struggles and triumphs its logic was so often confounded, its hopes frustrated, and its predictions brought to naught. The approaching reunion of these heroes naturally whets the *Post's* remembrance of these various matters; and if, under the circumstances of 1864, secession, followed by civil war, was disfranchisement, the validity of the national debt established, and the assumption of payment of any obligation incurred in aid of the rebellion prohibited—that paper is unable to conceal its anger at the men who have so largely helped to bring these great things to pass, everybody will at once understand the reason, and will estimate it at its proper worth. But is it really worth while for it to repeat, in 1872, the inane drivel of four and eight years ago?

SKEPTICISM must at length give completely in and own that STANLEY really found the great African explorer. Even those Englishmen who, like Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, consoled their national self-complacency with the cunning suggestion that STANLEY had not found LIVINGSTONE, but that LIVINGSTONE had found STANLEY, must now renounce the flattering unction and concede the unquestionable truth, that an American, a native of Missouri, appointed and sustained by the editor of an American newspaper, has not only relieved the immediate necessities of the traveler, but furnished him with the means of completing the explorations which were the object of his journey. STANLEY's narrative, published a few days ago, intensely interesting as it was, was less interesting than the Doctor's letter of grateful acknowledgement to the the grandly liberal editor who rescued him from gloom and prospective beggary in Ujiji. Any man, whatever his fortune or past successes, might well be envied the feelings with which he read such a letter. It is idle to say that the eclat and the prospective pecuniary advantages of the enterprise furnished some of the motives which inspired it. Under the circumstances in which the expedition in search of LIVINGSTONE was projected, benevolence as well as genius was required as a foundation for such motives to operate upon, and the word sordid has no place among the adjectives appropriate to the achievement. Full reports of his travels with LIVINGSTONE will in the next few days be telegraphed by STANLEY from London to the *Herald*.

AS ITS name imports, the *Belletristisch Journal*, of New York, is a literary paper in the German language, and if we mistake not, it has heretofore had little to say about politics, scarcely, if at all, indicating the party preferences of its editor. The fact that it now defines its position in reference to the candidates, therefore, seems a sufficiently clear indication of the interest with which the people among whom the *Journal* circulates regard or are supposed to regard the contest. The question being GRANT or GREELEY? and the summons being to vote for GREELEY merely to beat GRANT, the *Journal* does not hesitate to declare for GRANT. Both candidates being looked upon as necessary evils, the question arises which is the greater and which the less.

"Under these circumstances," says the *Journal*, "for our part, we are of opinion that to change the administration would be to play a prank to be bitterly repented of afterward. We vote not for GREELEY in order to set aside GRANT, but for GRANT to beat GREELEY: as we should think the election of GREELEY the heaviest misfortune and the most grievous damage that the nation could bring upon itself. For us it is enough to reflect what would have become of the republic at the time of its greatest peril, if it had been under GREELEY's guidance. But the man who then delivered it, him we know and the world knows him. Has GRANT since then committed acts which outweigh the service done to the public? And has GREELEY since then acquired merits sufficient to cause his despair of the republic at that time to be forgotten now?"

Magazines for August.

With the single exception of its article on the Republican party, the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is a good one from cover to cover. Hawthorne's romance, "Septimius Felton," is concluded simultaneously with its publication in book form, and the other serials, "Why Semmes of the Alabama Was Not Tried," "Jefferson," "A Comedy of Terrors," and "The Poet of the Breakfast Table," are continued. Among the pleasantest of the miscellaneous contributions is Mr. Aldrich's "Rivermouth Romance," and a charming old tale of "Mistress Cassandra Lippincott's Courtship." "A Quaker Woman" is a pleasing Philadelphia portrait. The poetry of this number is even unusually excellent. The departments claim the consideration of the reader more and more. The comments upon "Recent Literature," "Art," "The Stage," "Science" and "Politics," with the exception noted, are all readable, shrewd and independent even to a brilliant inconsistency. They give a life to the magazine that every reader must appreciate.

Harper's Monthly is a bright and interesting number, showing that the editor appreciates the expediency of being fully up to the mark at this season of the year, when the leisure of tourists and pleasure seekers enables them to read popular magazines with more than ordinary attention. This number contains the first of a series of papers entitled "Recollections of an Old Stager," from the pen of a keen observer, who has seen more of the inner workings of political life, has had a larger acquaintance with public men, and possesses a richer store of piquant and entertaining anecdotes respecting the chief American notabilities of this generation and the last, than almost any other man now living.

The *Galaxy* presents the usual excellent reading that the public has come to expect of that magazine. The serials, including Trollope's novel, Miss Pool's story and General Custer's "Life on the Plains," are continued. "The Egyptians at Home" is a graceful essay, descriptive of a strange people of whom the author writes from actual observation. Mr. Rhodes combines uncommon descriptive power with a happy presentation of facts, fancies and quotations, and through his essay runs a vein of comment and analysis which make up a charming style. Justin McCarthy contributes another of his interesting biographical essays upon Rev. Charles Kingsley. "Was St. Peter ever at Rome?" is a carefully written discussion of a question which few readers have ever asked themselves. "In Paradise" is a charmingly fresh and natural sketch of a New England country village, in the form of a narrative. "James Gordon Bennett's Scintillations" throws light upon a period of journalistic history with which few readers or writers are familiar. It is largely made up of striking quotations from the *Herald* in its early days. The poetical, scientific and literary departments are up to the average standard.

To *Scribner's* for August W. L. Alden contributes a paper on "The Canoe; How to Build and How to Manage It," which will be of very great interest to that large number of young men who have taken kindly to the brevet yachts. Professor Comfort's answer to the question, "Should the study of modern precede that of ancient languages?" will not prove as satisfactory to the average college professor as to the writer, but it will be of great benefit in drawing attention to this subject. Amasa Walker's article on labor and capital in manufactures will well repay perusal—though this compliment may indeed be paid to every article in the magazine.

Lippincott brings its undiminished quota of elegant monthly literature. Of the finely illustrated articles one presents most exquisitely finished pictures of our own Pennsylvania scenery, and William Black's delightful romance of youth and English highway travel is continued in several chapters. The description of "Private Art Collections in Philadelphia" is interesting. "Recollections" and the number contains several other articles not inferior to the standard of *Lippincott's* in any respect, although the appreciators of Heine's rarest genius will hardly find Kate Hillard's imperfect essay thereupon, contained in this number, satisfactory or just.

The August number of *The Popular Science Monthly* contains several original and selected papers of interest and merit, some of which are illustrated. "The August and November Meteors" is the subject of an interesting paper. This is followed by an able article on "Sight and the Visual Organ." There is an interesting paper by J. Kopernicki on the "Character of the Calmucks." Of essays having a more popular interest than some of the others, those on "Corpulence," on "Modern Literatures in the Higher Education," on "Juries, Judges and Insanity," and on "The Study of Physical Science," may be mentioned. But we miss the name of Herbert Spencer, whose essays have hitherto been the great charm of this really popular science monthly. The promise of the publishers to subscribers was that each number would contain one article from his pen, and they cannot regret more than the public its non-fulfillment.

The Transatlantic is made up of entertaining stories and readable essays selected from the most popular European periodicals.

The present number of THE *Nineteenth and Edectic Engineering Magazine* contains a valuable paper by Captain John Ericsson on "Radiation at Different Temperatures," with other important articles from the best European engineering publications.

THE planet Saturn, being now favorably situated for observation, is watched with the greatest interest on account of the recently discovered fact that the inner dusky or semi-transparent ring has disappeared. Saturn has always been one of the most interesting planets to astronomers. When first discovered it was thought to consist of three bodies, the largest being considered the centre of a system; but in 1655 Huyghens made the announcement that the planet "is surrounded by a thin, flat ring, nowhere attached to its surface." Then came the discovery that the ring was double, and finally Sir Wm. Herschel discovered the satellites "like pearls strung on a silver thread;" and in 1852 the transparent ring, now invisible, was made out. This remarkable series of discoveries, considering the distance of the planet from the earth, has suggested for Saturn the title "the marvel of the marvelous heavens."

THE *World* hopes Mr. Greeley will "write no more letters," for "it is a too hazardous business to be continued." Mr. Greeley has written too many letters already. This word of caution which the *World* gives him proves the anxiety of his supporters on the subject.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

A vessel of the National line of steamers lately took 185,000 bushels of wheat from New York to Liverpool, the largest cargo of wheat that ever left that port in a steam vessel.

A French inventor claims that plates of Spiegeleisen iron and decarbonized steel in laminæ will resist the impact of the most violently driven shot, and that vessels clad with it may closely approach the strongest armed ship without receiving injury, and then at short range open fire, using large caliber carronades fired with slow powder, which will crush and tear open the sides of the opponent. Two ships of war are now building to test this plan.

The southwestern part of Nebraska is soon to grow lively with the assaults of John Bull upon the American buffalo. A large party is coming over at five hundred dollars a head for the round trip of seven weeks.

Some of the cities of the South are wiser than their Northern sisters. The municipal authorities of Rome, Georgia, have just passed an ordinance exempting from city taxation, for ten years, all machinery propelled by steam or water power. Manufactories will grow wonderfully in such a soil.

Five hundred thousand dollars of gains is a neat record for card playing. That is what a San Francisco girl says she has cleared. Spite of her fine figure and winning ways, however, she is still unmarried. Her suitors consider her too bluff.

Persons who have lived many years in India say that the heat of the present summer in America is more oppressive than anything they have ever experienced near the "coral strand."

The Argentine Republic is busy with schemes of immigration, and several large grants of land have been made to parties engaged in the introduction of colonists. An Argentine navy is proposed, and a progressive spirit seems everywhere to prevail. It is sincerely to be hoped there may be no war between it and Brazil, as is threatened.

A New York flour and feed dealer has in his store two chirping sparrows who have taken in charge a young blackbird nearly four times as large as themselves. The blackbird helplessly follows his little providers, chirping hungrily for food, which, as fast as they can procure, they carry to him and place in his mouth.

The California Academy of Sciences is discussing the origin of the iron sand found in great quantities on the coast, to which we referred yesterday. One theory is that it was an evaporation from the sea, and another that it is the result of disintegration. It seems to be admitted that the sand supply is sufficient to establish the iron industry in its vicinity.

Impecunious women sometimes resort to exceedingly novel methods to obtain a livelihood. The latest instance is that of a woman in California who obtained a divorce, with alimony, from a man whom she never saw; also being at the time the widow of another man, and having, as his relict, received a portion of his estate.

A correspondent of the London *Times* now questions, from internal evidence alone, the reliability of Ujiji Stanley's discoveries. The latter said he saw "a pale looking, gray bearded white man," who was Dr. Livingstone, but the critic says that the doctor is of a mahogany color which couldn't be called pale in contrast with the most sunburnt visage on earth.

It has lately been ascertained that the immense slaughter of buffaloes which has been going on for some time was caused by the discovery that their hides, when tanned, make good leather for carriage tops and similar purposes. This discovery was made in England, from which quarter the principal demand comes.

The danger of being smothered in grain bins by being sucked under by the running grain, by which several persons have lately lost their lives, may be averted by suspending a rope from the ceiling, so as to hang over the place where the grain runs out. The running grain will always keep the rope in place.

Little Delaware, based on the statistics of the railroads covering the transportation of small fruits, will net $676,000 from fruits this year—strawberries, $500,000; blackberries, $112,000; and raspberries, $24,000. The increase in value over last year is put at $352,000.

Notwithstanding the croaking indulged in about the caterpillar and boll worm, the present growing crop of cotton promises a yield equal if not superior to that of any since the termination of the war. From all portions of the great cotton belt come encouraging accounts of the great staple, and already new cotton has commenced to come into market.

The "investigation" mania has attacked the British Parliament. A motion has been made for a committee of inquiry into the revenues and other affairs of the Established Church. Hitherto there has been a motion annually for the disestablishment of that church.

Catalina Island, in Los Angeles county, Cal., has just been sold for $1,250,000, which is said to be the largest price ever paid for one piece of property thereabouts. The land is fabulously rich in minerals. It has undeveloped deposits of copper ore and of argentiferous galena; but besides this the surface is a very valuable grazing land, and upon it there are now thousands of sheep being raised.

A new society has been started in Louisville, called "The Dark Nights." The objects of the society are of a convivial nature, and its sessions will doubtless be followed by heavy days.

All the known volcanoes in the world seem to be simultaneously "on a burst." The volcano of Merapi, in Japan, which has been quiet ever since 1865, recently broke out in great fury, burying a number of villages, filling up the ravines and checking the course of rivers, besides destroying a frightful number of inhabitants. The eruption of Hecla is looked for every day.

The strike of the Berlin workingmen last year cost them nearly two millions of dollars. Our own workingmen would do well to ponder the significance of these figures. There is probably only one way out of the conflict of labor and capital, and that is co-operation; and it is for labor to demonstrate that it is more profitable to capital as a partner than as an employee.

PERSONAL.

Christine Nilsson, the Swedish nightingale, is to be married to M. Rouzeaud, in Westminster Abbey, to-day. Dean Stanley will perform the ceremony. Rouzeaud is the son of a French Admiral. Baron Hochsli will give the bride away. Prince Poniatowski, the author of the new opera, "Gelmina," will be "best man," and Miss Hendrick, daughter of Lord Cavendish, first bridesmaid. The bridegroom is thirty-six, and the bride twenty-four.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered to be established a Jewish theological faculty in the Imperial University, to be equal in its rights and privileges to the Roman Catholic and Protestant faculties.

The promotion of Mr. Richard Bradley, our present Consul at Jerusalem, to be Consul General in Egypt, was in accordance with the best interests of the civil service. Mr. Bradley is a graduate of the Michigan University and thoroughly competent. He entered the volunteer navy in 1861, and was afterwards transferred to the regular navy. He distinguished himself under Farragut at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and resigned in 1864 on account of ill-health. The officers of the United States steamer Guerriere, now in the Mediterranean, recently united in a very warm letter of thanks and commendation to Mr. Bradley for his services in recovering their baggage, which had been stolen by some rascally Arabs.

A brother, mother and sister of Mrs. Horace Greeley are living in the old family mansion at Chichfield. The brother, by shrewd business management, has accumulated the neat little sum of $65,000, which, mostly invested in *Tribune* stock, pays a handsome quarterly dividend.

Private letters from Joe Jefferson state that his recovery has not been as rapid as the newspapers are good enough to make it. His sight is still feeble, and he suffers from severe pain in the eyes. He will be compelled to wear glasses until he begins his engagements next season. His eyes are, however, steadily improving, and the danger of his losing his sight is passed.

Charlotte Cushman is enjoying her home at Newport, and many of the theatrical profession are there also. The elder Booth saved his family by his investment in a farm near Baltimore. Jefferson's farm at Hoboken is the pride of his life. Charlotte Thompson put her first savings in a farm; so did Morlacchi. The mother of the Worrell sisters turned every diamond presented to her daughters into hard cash, and purchased property on Long Branch, L. I., which has quadrupled in value. Mr. and Mrs. Florence and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are examples of successful ventures in real estate, while at Long Branch are enough stars in the theatrical profession to form a colony.

C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, who is now in Europe, says of Spurgeon, the great London preacher: "He is a man of remarkably ungraceful appearance. He is short and thick-set, with high shoulders and short neck. His head is round and face full, with his hair parted in the middle, and short, thick, brown whiskers circling his face, both chin and upper lip being closely shaven. At first sight the impression is one of disappointment, as it would seem impossible to expect anything original or impressive from so ordinary and material a looking man. He rushed into his pulpit duties as if he was in a hurry to get through with them, not waiting for the hundreds of persons to obtain seats who had just crowded themselves into the aisles and vestibules."

WHILE Americans are engaged in a Presidential campaign, in which the hardest blows are those of words, and the bitterest contest will be that between paper ballots, more than one European government is involved in agitations. In France the fires of factions have burst forth afresh, and the monarchical party has entered upon a deliberate course of opposition to the government. The conspiracy to assassinate the King of Spain is discovered to have wide ramifications, for the preliminary trial of the men caught in the act shows that they were backed by a powerful and moneyed organization. Meanwhile, the Carlists and the Republicans are astir, and a gloomy prospect spreads itself before the young monarch. The agitation stirred up in Ireland by Justice Keogh's decision in the Galway election case has resulted in the trial of persons who have been detected burning the unpopular magistrate in effigy, and the justice who presided over these trials declared that the outrages were "witnessed by thousands with savage gratification." Germany is stirred to the depths of its religious and political sentiment by the banishment of the Jesuits, the policy of Germanizing Poland by making the German language compulsory in the schools, and the more than constrained relations between the Empire and the Vatican. That there are squalls ahead no one can doubt, but it is to be hoped the troubles will amount to nothing more than "squalls."

MORE than two months ago, the London *Athenæum*, in commenting on the Boston jubilee, soon to occur, suggested that more frequent opportunities should be given to unite the English military bands in grand orchestral concerts. The suggestion has been adopted, and a couple of weeks ago the first of a series of concerts based on this scheme was given in London. More than five hundred performers participated, and the result was a magnificent success, creating a decided *furor* in London amusement circles. This may be justly charged to the influence of the Boston jubilee, and other similar projects may be expected.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by those more fortunate if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which effect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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IN BANKRUPTCY—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Somerset, in the county of Somerset, Pa., the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LEWIS A. TURNER, of Turnerville, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.

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8

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 26, 1872.

We compile the following information from Poor's *Manual of the Railroads of the United States*, which has just been issued for the present year:

"The first railroad undertaken in the United States was in 1830, by the Baltimore and Ohio Road. For the first two years it was worked by horse-power, there being 23 miles in operation. The largest amount of mileage built in any one year was in 1871, when 7,453 miles of new road were built, making a total number of miles in operation throughout the country 60,852. The State having the most miles of railroad in proportion to area is Massachusetts, which has one mile of railroad to every 4.86 square mile of territory. A similar ratio would give this State about 10,000 miles of railroad, or twice as much as at present. The average cost of construction has been $50,000 per mile, which gives a total for the 60,852 miles of $3,042,600,000 invested in railways; which estimate includes the equipment as well as the building of the roads. The cost of mileage construction for the past year was about $225,000,000, while some idea of the extent of the new works and improvements on old roads, giving a total expenditure for the year of $275,000,000. The average weight of rails for the whole country was 2,500 tons per mile of road; while the tonage of Pennsylvania was 12,000 tons per mile, being the largest average of any one State. The total earnings of the railways in the United States for the year was $39,466,358, or over twelve per cent. on capital invested."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	115
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	113½	113½	113½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116½
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	114¾

—A careful examination of the condition of the Trust Companies of Philadelphia, just made by an intelligent commission, under an order of the Court of Common Pleas, has reported their assets at $20,000,000. The assets of the National banks of that city amount to $56,000,000,so that they have $111,000,000 embarked in these two forms of banking in Philadelphia. This is exclusive of three other forms assumed by capital in the business of banking thereby, 1st, the savings fund; 2d, the new State banks; 3d, private banking houses. There are no means of accurately estimating the resources of these, but as near as can be calculated they may be given thus: Savings funds assets, $40,000,000; State bank assets, $5,000,000; private bankers' assets, $20,000,000; total, $25,000,000, making the grand total of banking resources, in Philadelphia, $146,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 26, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Canton	96		96		96	
Quicksilver	35½		35½		35½	
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Adams Express			88½		88½	
Wells, Fargo Express			88¾		88¾	
American Express			74		74	
United States Express			89½		89½	
New York Central	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Reading			116		116	
Michigan Central	116	116	116	116	116	116
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central			141		141	
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wabash	39		39		39	
Do. preferred	66		66		66	
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Chicago and Alton	118		120			
Do. preferred	120					
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	116		116		116	
New Jersey Central	107½		108		108	
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	38	38

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the most active closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½
Phila. and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	48½
Catawissa	45½
Oil Creek & Alley R. R.	56½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn's R. R.	50½
United Cos of N. J.	120¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Reading	58½

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Tobacco—sales 108 hhds; low to good leaf $5 62½@13 00. Cotton steady; middling 23¼c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 26, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little new or interesting to give our readers in regard to the status of the market. All leading articles are firm and unchanged in price, and as a general rule the market is dull. This, however, is the season for dullness; but when the summer solstice shall have passed, business will again revive, and matters go on as of yore. The weather is favorable for farmers gathering their crops, and we hope to hear that they have all been safely housed. Below we give the wholesale rates unless otherwise noticed from store, the usual advance.

APPLES—Receipts on the increase, being 194 bbls. The market is dull and drooping, with sales as to quality at $2 00 @ 2 25@ per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, and a prime article finds ready sale at 20@25c per gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, unsettled, 4¾ @ cent. 4c @ lb; refined 5c for 48 @ cent; nitrate soda 4½c; caramic 2½c; pots 10c; pearls 10c.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being only 54 packages. Prices rule the same as at last quotations, viz, 17@18c for prime packed. A few extra prime lots brought higher figures, say 20c.

BEANS—Common—The market shows no signs of change. Sales are reported at 5a5ac ₱ lb.

BRANS—At 75a1 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOMS—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy $4 50; No 1, $3 50; No 2 $3 00; No 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 15; half pound cans per doz $2 00; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note a large demand for bacon, with an advancing tendency. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 10½c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9c; clear sided 9½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $15 50 per bbl; lard in tierces, refined bbls 9½c; in kegs 11½c. Receipts—Bacon 95 tierces.

CHEESE—Receipts 109 boxes. The market is decidedly firm. We quote small sized Goshen at 13a 14c; Ohio Factory at 10a11c; Inferior grades 6a8c, as to condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9a10c ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₱ lb; shoulders 5a5½c ₱ lb; country lard 9a9½c ₱ lb as per keg.

COAL—Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 21c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CARBENT—Beeson's Hycranic at $2 00a2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $2 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25a3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales of Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $2 50. CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6 00 per doz; ₱ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ₱ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new to report in this line. Trade is fair for the season, the bulk of it being in sweets, but as the supply is equal to the demand prices are without change. Coffees and teas were slow, the trade having mostly anticipated their wants by buying in bond last month. Rice is very firm with an advancing tendency. Foreign fruits are declining on account of the reduction in duty, which takes effect August 1st. The following are prices at which sales were made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25,affair to prime 24c; prime 24c; good 23¾c; low grades 23c; roasted in one pound papers 31c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; Pennsylvania crushed 13¾@14c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Teas—The ruling rates of the market are 16a17c ₱ dozen. Market rather slow.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1 78a80c, in round lots, with the usual advance from store. Mixed lots 72a75c; No 2 60a65c.

FISH—We have no change to note in prices, and report as follows: Lake herring at $5 25 per half bbl. White fish scarce at $5 50 per half bbl. Mackerel—No 1 shore $19 25; No. 2, large, $12; extra $14; No 3, large, in half, bbl, codfish 5½c for med fish, and 7c for large. New labrador split $8 50; do round $6 50.

FLUR—Receipts have fallen off, being 525 bbls against 1,195. There is absolutely no change to report in prices. Mills and stores hold their stocks of old wheat flour firmly, but will make liberal concessions on spring wheat. There is no disposition to quote old wheat flour from stores at $9 00 per barrel, whilst jobbing grades command $5 50a6 25. Wedding springs are dull; sales at $7 50a8 00. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat and oats since our last:

Wheat, sacks.....240 | Oats, sacks.....2,760

It will be seen that corn, barley and rye are missing from the list and that wheat is meagre. This state of things has caused a stiffness in the wheat market, and it will be observed we advance our figures 2a3c per bush. We give the following as the ruling rates of the market: Red winter, old lots, 1 @ 2; white, 1 @ 2; new wheat, 1a2c. Corn—The market remains dull, with sales yellow shelled at 43a45c per bush; mixed 42a43c. Oats—There is a better demand, though prices are unchanged. We quote white at 42c; mixed 41. Rye—The market is quiet, with small sales at 90c. Barley—There is considerable "talk" about barley, but as yet no prices have been established; but we have heard of contracts for future delivery as low as 75a75c per bush.

HORSE HIDES—Are scarce and firm in price at 6a 7c for No 1; $5 25a$5c; 60a 15a20c. The demand for '70 is fair.

HAY—Baled on the wharf $25, @$30 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 90a100 per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote: Extra No. 1 70a72c; No 2 60a62c.

LIME—Easton $1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland white $2; market rather dull.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; boiled corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by the coop 50a60c ₱ pair as to size; old 35a40c.

POTATORS—Sales prime new at $2 25a3 00 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—We note sales at 8½c.

PEACHES AN PEARS.—The first named commands $1 ₱ box; the latter $2 25a3 00.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3¾a4c.

SOAP—Flaxseed is held at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 9c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Cheap stock, 12c. Jobbing way, ₱ bbl 12½a13c ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The new crop is arriving freely and we give the following as the ruling rates of the market for the present:

Tub washed.....65a70 | Unwashed wool.....35a40
Fine fleece.....55a60 | Medium fleece.....55a60

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—Dullness was the ruling feature of the market, in fact holders are willing to make concessions in order to effect sales; hence crude oil was offered at a slight decline at Parker's Landing the best offer was 23 65, holders asking $3 70.

REFINED.

Decidedly dull and lower; spot or July was offered at 25c; August, 24½c; September or October 23½c. We did not learn of a transaction for any delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

Market weak and prices no lower; city make is quoted at $1 75a1 78; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—From the Courier we learn that the market was quiet and dull to-day, buyers and sellers being from five to ten cents apart in their views. In the night a total of 65 was asked; on the lower road $3 70a3 80; and at Oil City $3 90a4 00. The market closed dull. We report the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 60
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 65
6 cars lower road, spot	Cash

NEW YORK, July 26.—Shippers have been in the market for several cargoes of refined at reduced prices, but the market has a fair degree of animation. Sales 6,000 July at 22½c; crude in bulk is offered at 21½c. Philadelphia delivery has declined a fraction, with a light inquiry; we quote refined for July at 22½@23c for first half and 23c for last half.

OIL CITY, July 26.—Market quiet and little doing; ordinary on lower road $3 65; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 65a3 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 26.—Market steady and quiet at $3 60a3 70.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet and dull at $3 65a3 70.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market quiet and firm at $3 65 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Market dull; S. W. 22c; crude 12½c; cases 27½c; sales none; futures July, 22a22½c; August, 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—July 21½ 22c; first August first half 22½c; last half 22½c; September 23½c; crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Refined very quiet at 22½c bid; offered at 22¾a23c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Franklin	Excelsior Oil Works	160
Franklin	J. O. McIlowen & Co	80
Franklin	Vesta Oil Works	228
Franklin	Fisher Bros	56
Duncan & Young	Commercial Oil Works	716
Duncan & Young	Radiant Oil Works	314
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	624
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	444
J Bushnell	Lilly Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	462
Hutchinson & B	Penn Oil Works	462
Hutchinson & B	Tarentum Oil Works	474
H L Taylor	Petrolite Oil Works	462
Wm Stewart	Model Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Excelsior Oil Works	Bbls.
J O McDowel & Co	80	Fisher Bros	56
Commercial Oil Works	716	Radiant Oil Works	314
Brilliant Oil Works	624	Standard Oil Works	444
Lilly Oil Works	462	Crystal Oil Works	462
Penn Oil Works	462	Tarentum	474
Petrolite Oil Works	462	Model Oil Works	80
Total			5,081

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 25, 1872.

Braun & Wagner, 300 obls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Lewis & Co., 415 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 305 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 508 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger, 144 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 145 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 670 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total.....2,087

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 900 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND,

July 24.—Pig.—We note no change in quotations, though prices are firm, and orders have been received from the mills for next fall and winter stock in anticipation of higher prices. Business is good; much better within the past two weeks than it was for thirty days prior to that time. We quote: Scotch pig $25 @0 days; Scarawaxs (soft foundry) $23; Massilon $23; Lake Superior charcoal, No. 1 $26; do. No. 2 $25; do. Nos. 3, 4 and 4 $21; Anthracite foundry No. 1 $25; Lake Superior bituminous coal No. 1 $25; do. No. 2 $24; Salisbury (for car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $25; hanging rock $28; forge $24; the foregoing all 4 months; Missouri charcoal $28.

BAR AND NAILS AND HARDWARE.—An advance has taken place in the Pittsburgh market, which has had a corresponding effect upon Cleveland. The quotations are changed to suit the market, and it will be proper to add that iron and nails have been held at very high figures by some of the Cleveland dealers; higher in some cases than they were finally sold for, though not above our quotations, which were based to some extent on information received from those who were bulls in the market. Exaggerated reports have a tendency to drive trade away from Cleveland. It is the aim of this paper to quote the actual buying and selling prices in any department of its markets, so far as they can be obtained. To do otherwise would be detrimental to the interests of the paper, and an injustice to the trade of the city.

An advance of 25 per cent. is reported among the hardware dealers on screws.—*Commercial Review.*

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Cattle—Supply excess is that of last week, and with average quality fully as good; the best sold at highest prices than were received last week; the finest herd, 106 spondid Illinois steers, brought 7½c, cattle averaging 1,414 lbs; the range of prices was from 5¾ to 7c. Milch cows in good demand; receipts limited; range $40 to $65 for fair to good. Sheep and lambs—Receipts about equal to the demand; market for sheep steady, and for lambs dull at from 4¾a5c off last week's prices; sheep brought 5a6¾c; lambs 9a10¾c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

The market for raw irons remains about the same as last week—if any change, it tends toward a firmer feeling on part of the sellers, and a tendency toward higher prices, gray red short having been sold at $32 50, four months.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons gray red short	$32 50—4 mos
400 tons No. 1 neutral	32 50—time.
200 tons gray red short	32 50—4 mos

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge	$30 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 3 mill run	40 00—Cash
100 tons R. No. 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
150 tons No. 2 mill iron	54 00—4 mos
100 tons white red short	54 00—4 mos
100 tons gray red short	54 00—4 mos
200 tons clear red short at furnace	48 00—Cash
50 tons No. 1 mill iron	54 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	53 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	55 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	53 50—4 mos
10 tons No 2 foundry	54 00—4 mos

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons cold short.....48 00—Time

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Everson, G & MCC, o	1
J Woerner, m	1	McCullough & Co	2
Brown & Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	5
J Moorhead, m	3	Jones & Laughlins, o	1
Paul Jones & Co, m	2	Hartaugh, M & O, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	8	Lindsay & McC, o	2
Wood, Sons & Co, m	1	Lindsay & McC, m	2
Lewis, O & P, m	2	Lindsay & McC, m	2
Total			39

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m	6	J. Moorhead, m	2
J Moorhead, m	6	J. Reamer, m	1
J A Caughey, m	2	G W Hallman, m	1
Total			17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m	6	Nimick & Co, b	6
Limy Furnace, o	40	McKnight & Co, o	2
Shoenberger B & Co	4	J. Moorhead, b	2
Clark & Co, o	2		
Total			56

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o		19

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Loomis & C, m	1	Nimick & Co, m	1
Caughey & H, m	1		
Total			3

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY Evening, July 26, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, July 25th	1,300	2,475	1,620	46
Monday, July 29th	1,900	2,280	1,265	45
Miles—18				
SHIPMENTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, July 25th	1,208	2,505	3,060	67
Friday, July 26th	1,100	1,620	3	45
Miles—98				

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light. The offerings are mostly the common quality. Trade opened up to-day fair, at about yesterday's figures. The feeling is still good, though most of the buyers have gone home. There are but few cattle on sale, and sellers are holding firm.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25 common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day was light. The market opened up active, and sales of most of the offerings were made at figures about 25c per hundred higher than at the time of our last report. Good, light hogs are in fair demand. The feeling at closing is good, and prospects are that trade will close firm. Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Baltimore $4 60 to $4 70; good Yorkers $4 60 to $4 65; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue light. The market still rules good, though not much life to it at the going on. Prices have not changed since our left report, and if anything are firmer.

Following are the rates at which the different kinds and grades are changing hands: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady with more inquiry; choice spring extras $6 2a7 00; Minnesota $6 50a7 50; superfine $4 75a4 90.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular at $1 29 cash; $1 23a1 23½ seller August; $1 11 seller September. Corn steady at 42¾c for fresh; 42¾ seller August, 43½c seller September. Oats dull at 27c cash; 26¾ seller August; 26¼@26½c seller September. Rye firm at 76c bid, 77c asked. August. Barley easier and in moderate demand at 57c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier with liberal sales, closing at $14 75 seller August; $15 75 cash; $15 40 seller September. Lard active and firm at 9c with sale; summer firm and salable at 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams strong and nominal; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats quiet and firmly held; shoulders nominally 5½c; short rib sides 7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and active; sales at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton higher and in moderate request; sales including inland at 23c. Flour quiet and steady; superfine western and State $5 30a5 75; common to good $6 10a6 45; extra St. Louis $7 10a10 25. Rye flour dull at $5 00a5 25 per barrel steady. Whisky firmer at 94c. Wheat firmer and in fair inquiry, mostly for export. No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 50a1 50¾; winter red and amber western $1 56a1 61¾. Rye firm; western 85c. Barley is quiet; malt in fair request. Corn firmer and fairly active; closed steady, for steamer, western mixed at 50a51c; sail 50c; white 60a62c. Oats quiet and easier; western 42a43c; Ohio 44a46c. Eggs firm; western 20c. Hay steady, unchanged and quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 15¾a19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; Cuba 9¾a10c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice firm. Pork quiet and heavy; mess $13 75a13 90. Beef unchanged; hams dull at $20@24a $24. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 8¾a8¾c, shoulders 5¾a6c. Middles firm; long clear 14¾c. Lard heavy; No 1 steam, 9¾c; kettle, 9¾a9¾c; sales; old 9¾a9¾c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese firm at 11a12c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,020; making the total supply for the week 6,000 against 4,286 for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull, on account of the scarcity of buyers, most of the receipts being through consignments; no cattle reported to arrive; all offerings have been left over, and the market closes bare of cattle. There were 17 mixed steers, 1,137 lbs, at $5 37½; 54 Ohio steers, 1,288 lbs, at $5 50; 71 Illinois steers, 1,153 lbs, at $5 50; 1 extra steer to-day 3,200 head, making the supply for the week 5,600 head, against 5,200 for the same time last week. The market closed steady for Canada stock, and a slight improvement on western; 291 Ohio sheep, 88 to 98 lbs, 6½c; 119 Ohio mixed, 98 lbs, at 6¾c; 100 Illinois sheep, 98 lbs, at 7c; 96 Canada lambs, 59 lbs, $8 00. Hogs—Receipts 4,100, making the supply for the week thus far 10,000, against 16,400 same time last week. The market is dead for want of stock to supply the demand. We have slightly improved; 120 Indiana, 98 to 94 lbs 7½; 109 Indiana, 204 lbs, 8¼ 8¾; 59 Indiana, 222 lbs, $8 90; 134 Ohio, 219 lbs, $8 00; 63 Indiana, 190 lbs, $8 10.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A very large fall in morning greatly interfered with trade. Butchers had stock ahead and were not obliged to purchase. Receipts to-day were 29 cars; total for the week 2,600, against 7,700 last week. Market very dull and only a few cattle selling, some of yesterday's stock being still left. Prices were weaker at 7¾a8½c. Fat cattle are not plenty but are not sailed for.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 18 cars to-day, making 27,600 since Saturday, against 19,400 for the same time last week. Little done to-day in sheep, which were held at the close of yesterday, 50 cents higher to extra. Lambs were offered at ¼a½c lower, few selling at 9¾c; 1 car choice State, 61 lbs, sold at 10c; 1 car, 59 lbs Canada, 10c; a car, 55 lbs Jersey, 10c; a car Michigan sheep, 81 lbs, 6¾c.

Hogs—Receipts 17 cars to-day, and 20,300 since Saturday, against 19,400 for the same time last week. Market unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Pork firm; regular held at $13 75; city $15. Cut meats in fair demand at 5¾a 6c for hams; 7¾a7¾c for shoulders; 8¾a9c for sides. Lard—Bacon in demand at 9¾a9¾c; common 9c; choice 9¾a10c; prime 10c; a car, 59 lbs Canada, 10c; a car, 55 lbs Jersey, 10c; a car Michigan sheep, 81 lbs, 6¾c.

Hogs—Receipts 17 cars to-day, and 20,300 since Saturday, against 19,400 for the same time last week. Market unchanged.

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Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light. The offerings are mostly the common quality. Trade opened up to-day fair, at about yesterday's figures. The feeling is still good, though most of the buyers have gone home. There are but few cattle on sale, and sellers are holding firm.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25 common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day was light. The market opened up active, and sales of most of the offerings were made at figures about 25c per hundred higher than at the time of our last report. Good, light hogs are in fair demand. The feeling at closing is good, and prospects are that trade will close firm. Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Baltimore $4 60 to $4 70; good Yorkers $4 60 to $4 65; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue light. The market still rules good, though not much life to it at the going on. Prices have not changed since our left report, and if anything are firmer.

Following are the rates at which the different kinds and grades are changing hands: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady with more inquiry; choice spring extras $6 2a7 00; Minnesota $6 50a7 50; superfine $4 75a4 90.

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THE VERY LATEST.

LIVINGSTONE.

Another Highly Interesting Letter From Him.

Horrors of the African Slave Trade.

Peculiarties of People---Well Developed Men and Handsome Women.

Search for the Source of the Nile.

NEW YORK, July 26.—*The Herald* has another letter from Dr. Livingstone, received by cable from London, and addressed to Mr. Bennett. The following is an extract: In trying to make the eastern African slave trade better known to Americans, I indulge the hope that I am aiding, although in a small degree, the good time coming yet when slavery as well as piracy will be chased from the world. Many have but a faint idea of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on the victims and authors of its atrocities. The slaves generally, and especially those on the West coast, at Zanzibar and elsewhere, are extremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their color. Indeed, any one who lives long among them forgets they are black, and feels they are just fellow men. But low, retreating foreheads, prognathous jaws, long heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West African negroes, always awaken some feelings of aversion. I would not utter a syllable calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already sunk, but I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives on nearly all the high lands of the interior continent are as a rule fair average specimens of humanity. I happened to be present when all the head men of the great chief Msama, who lives west of the south end of Tanganyanka, had come together to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I can affirm one could not see more finely formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and faces and forms corresponded with finely shaped heads. Msama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days. Many of the chiefs here are very pretty, and, like all ladies, would have been much prettier if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately the dears could not change charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well shaped forms and small hands and feet, but must adorn themselves. And this they do—oh, the hussies—by filing splendid teeth to points like cat's teeth. They are not black, but of a light warm brown color. Cazembe's Queen, Moaria Nyombe by name, would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris or New York, and yet she made a small hole through the cartilage near the tip of her fine, slightly aquiline nose.

The Doctor details the peculiarities of a people called Rua, and tells of a number of them who were captives dying of broken hearts. They had no complaints but pain in the heart, and they pointed out its seat correctly, though many believe the heart to be situated underneath the top of the sternum or breast bone. This, to me, was the most startling death I ever saw.

The watershed is a broad belt, tree covered upland, some seven hundred miles in length from west to east. The general altitude is between four and five thousand feet above the sea, and mountains stand on it at various points, which are between six and seven thousand feet above the ocean level. On this watershed springs arise which are well nigh innumerable. These streams join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers, or say streams of twenty, forty or eighty yards, in a lesser city. All flow toward the center of an immense valley, which I believe to be the valley of the Nile. In this trough we have at first three large rivers. These all unite into one great lacustrine river, the central line of drainage, which I name Webb's Lualaba. In this great valley there are five great lakes, and near the upper end is called Lake Bemba, or more properly Bangwolo, but it is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called Chambezi and several others, which may be considered sources, and out of it flows the larger river Luapula, which enters Lake Moero and another out as the great lake river Lualaba to form Lake Komolondo, west of Komolondo. But still in the great valley lies Lake Lincoln, which I name as my tribute of love to the great and good man America enjoyed for some time and lost. One of the three great rivers I mentioned, Bartle, Freres or Liufira, falls into the Komolondo, and Lake Lincoln becomes a lacustrine river, and it too joins the central line of drainage, but lower down, and all these united form the fifth lake, which the slaves sent to me instead of men forced me to say great grief, and it is the unknown lake. By my reckoning the chronometers being all dead, it is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's position at Ujiji. This make it probable that the great lacustrine river in the valley is the western branch of Petherick's Nile, the Bahar Ghazal, and not the eastern branch which Speke, Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. If correct, this would make it the Nile only after all the Bahar Ghazal entered the eastern arm. I found that mighty river left its washing and flowed right along to the north, the two great western drains, the Lufira and Tomaine, flowing northwest before joining the central line, or main. Webb's Lualaba told that the western side of the great valley was high like the eastern, and as this main is reported to go into large, reedy lakes, it can scarcely be aught else than the western arm of the Nile. But besides all this, in which it is quite possible I may be mistaken, we have two fountains, or probably the seventh hundred miles of watershed, and giving rise to two rivers, the Leambia or Upper Cambezi and the Kafue, which flow into inner Ethopia; and two fountains are reported to rise in the same quarter, and forming the Lufira and Tomaine, flow, as we have seen, to the north.

The country abounds in food of all kinds, and the rich soil raises everything planted in rank luxuriance. A friend of mine tried rice, and in between three and four months the crop increased one hundred and twenty fold. Three measures of seed yielded three hundred and sixty measures. The maize is so abundant that each grain of forty-five to the husk yielded above sixty pounds weight, given for a single goat. Maize dura, or holcus, sorghum, henistum, cassava, sweet potatoes and yams furnish us so stinted measure farinaceous ingredients for diet. Palm oil, ground nuts and a forest tree afford fatty material food. Bananas and plantains are in great profusion, and the sugar cane, the saccharine, the palm, toddy beer of bananas, tobacco and wine cane-bibe, and luxuriant vine, and villages swarm with gnats, sheep, hogs, pigs and fowls, while elephants, buffalo and zebras and gokos or gorillas yield to expert hunters plenty of nitrogenous ingredients of human food.

POLITICAL.

Postponing the Evil Day.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The Democratic State Committee and Liberal Republican State Committee met here to-day. After holding a conference it was decided to hold separate Conventions here September 11th, to select an electoral ticket to be supported by them unitedly.

Veteran Democratic Paper Out for Grant and Wilson.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The *Evening Post*, Democratic for twenty years, hoists to-day the names of Grant and Wilson.

Kansas Senatorial Feud.

ATCHISON, Ks., July 26.—A large mass meeting was held in Corinthian Hall to-night, in relation to the indorsement of S. C. Pomeroy as United States Senator and his claims for re-election. The meeting was called to order by C. G. Foster, who had a discussion with Pomeroy, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and Pomeroy unanimously repudiated.

Suffocated in a Well.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—A young boy named Charles Maneon descended into a well this evening to recover a water bucket he had dropped. As he did not return, a neighbor, Frank Dalton, descended and found the boy dead, and before he could ascend became suffocated by the damp, and was dead before he could be rescued.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Philip Spring, a young German farmer, living near Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, shot himself dead on Wednesday, when out hunting squirrels.

The storm of Thursday night was severe on the crops in Montgomery county, Ohio. The corn was blown down and the oats prostrated so that it cannot be cut by reapers.

The funeral of ex-Postmaster General Randall will take place at Elmira, N. Y., on Monday, at ten o'clock.

B. Gratz Brown will speak in Columbus, Ohio, on the 31st inst.

A lady named Matilda Fletcher delivered an address on the political situation at Omaha, Nebraska last night.

An extensive alum mine has been discovered at Centerville, Utah.

Ex-Governor J. Neely Johnson was sun struck at Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday. Two other cases occurred also in the same locality.

The steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

Hon. Wm. M. Converse, who, for twelve years, was a member from Connecticut of the National Democratic Committee, and for four years a member of the National Executive Democratic Committee, died in Franklin, Connecticut, yesterday.

THE many friends of M. W. Canning, Esq., formerly manager of the Opera House, will regret to learn that so seriously are Mrs. Canning's lungs affected that he has been compelled to give up his residence at Long Branch and remove his family to Schooley's Mountain, Long Island.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 27th, 1872.

	Cents.
Fuller, Jos., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miller, C. F., Wheeling, W. Va.	3
Patterson, Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Smith, Ephriam, Pleasant Unity, Pa.	3
Thompson, Jos., Boston, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Yesterday's Races.

Yesterday there was some trotting done at the Pittsburgh Driving Park, McKee's Rocks. The entries were "Pat Ring," "Ripton Boy," "Annie Collins," "Jennie" and "Nellie." The first heat was won by "Jennie" in thirty-nine and one-fourth; the second by "Ripton Boy" in thirty-nine, the third by the "Boy" in thirty-nine and one-half, when "Pat Ring" came pattering along, and won the race in three straight heats, in forty, thirty-nine and thirty-seven. There was a race between "Snoozy" and "Dolly Varden," which resulted in a couple of dead heats, and it will be run over again.

An Equity Case.

In the court of Common Pleas, yesterday Messrs Bayne and Magee, attorneys for James L. McKee, filed a bill in equity against J. B. Nobbs, co-partner of the petitioner in the tin, sheet iron and copper business, and asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the firm. The petition sets forth that the partnership was formed in 1870, and that on the 20th inst. Mr. Nobbs informed him that the partnership had been dissolved, and subsequently published notices of the dissolution, in which he requested those indebted to the firm to make payments to him. Mr. McKee, believing that he has been defrauded of his rights in the store, and that he will suffer further loss, unless the court interferes, asks for the appointment of a competent receiver. The case will probably be argued to-day.

The Old and the New Love.

Ben Elbel called at the office of Alderman McMasters, yesterday, and preferred a charge of *forcible entry and detainer* against Henry Smith. It is alleged that Mr. Smith and Mrs. Elbel were former acquaintances in the fatherland. Subsequently Mr. Smith came to America and married. Meantime Mr. Elbel visited Germany and there met the woman who afterward became his wife. Arriving here they found Smith a widower. He renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Elbel, his "first love," as is alleged, and eventually she went to live with him, and deserted her husband. This state of affairs has continued during the past six months, and Mr. Elbel preferred the charge mentioned. Defendant was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing.

A STAB AT THE HEART.

A Probable Death for a Dime—The East Liberty Cutting Affray.

Yesterday we announced the fact that a man named R. R. Beale had been, probably, fatally stabbed by a young man named Joseph Rees, at East Liberty. The following particulars were developed yesterday: Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night, Rees, who had been at a pic-nic, boarded one of the Penn avenue omnibusses, of which Beale was the driver. Rees, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, handed Beale a twenty-five cent scrip to take his fare from, and the latter returned him his change. When the bus arrived at its destination in East Liberty, Rees got out and said that he had not received his right change. Beale insisted that he had, but Rees denied it, and followed Beale to the horse's head, where he was watering his horses. Beale again told Rees that he had given him the correct change. Thereupon Rees went into the saloon of Jacob Riegel, close by, and got a drink. When he came out he walked up to Beale and said that he "would have his right change or satisfaction," or words to that effect. He then got into the 'bus just as Beale was starting on his return trip to Lawrenceville, and commenced pulling the strap, annoying the driver very much and interfering with his driving. Beale got off the top of the 'bus, went inside and told Rees that he would either have to behave himself and pay his fare or get off. A few words ensued about the change given on the previous ride, when Rees drew out a knife and stabbed Beale, the blade entering the left breast close to the heart. Officer Childow arrived opportunely on the ground and arrested Rees, while some bystanders carried Beale into Riegel's saloon, where Dr. P. H. Perchment was summoned and did everything in his power for the wounded man. Deputy Mayor Phillips came ground to serve a warrant in the house and then took Beales deposition, in which he accused the prisoner of cutting him with a knife. Early on the matter came to the ears of Mayor Blackmore who ordered the defendant to be committed to jail and also instructed his Deputy to refuse bail until the result of Beale's wound was safely arrived at. Last night the wounded man was still living, and that was about all. The physician in attendance does not consider the setting in of inflammation or hemorrhage, in either of which cases the wound would no doubt prove fatal.

GAMBLING AT BILLIARDS.

The Police on Duty—An Officer Assaulted—Lively Times in Diamond Alley—A Little Law Quoted.

Last night there was a match game of billiards played in the Opera House Billiard Rooms, between a couple of amateurs, for a purse of money, at least such was the announcement. From about eight o'clock P. M. until nearly one this morning the game continued, and, as estimated by those interested in the performance, between four and five thousand dollars changed hands on the result. The game concluded, there was a general rush to the bar, and then the crowd filed into Diamond alley. Once on this thoroughfare, long talk led to sundry brawls, and some consequent arrests. Among the latter, a couple of citizens of the South Side were arrested in the lock-up, beaten, choked and generally abused, without any very evident cause for such treatment. One of the South Siders referred to was passing along Sandusky alley and fell down behind him smashed his hat down over his eyes. The owner of the hat rather vehemently addressed the unfortunate who had offered the insult, as was perfectly natural, when up steps an officer and arrests the injured party. The latter remonstrates, but in vain. Knowing his innocence of doing anything wrong, he naturally resists being made a prisoner, and the result is that he is clubbed and kicked until the blood streams from half dozen wounds on his head, inflicted by the locust maces of the police force. Such is the man who is being *abused*, and he a police officer of the county also, steps up and says, "allow me, I will take this man to the station house." What was the result? The police, one of them not uniformed, arrested this man also, and, with assistance, tumbled him into the lock-up office. Now does the trouble end here, for the police, aided and abetted by a citizen who is not drawing pay as a policeman, chokes one of the prisoners while an officer administers a few additional blows to the other. Force having prevailed, the two men are locked up in cells, but only to remain there long enough for half a dozen citizens to appear and volunteer any amount necessary to secure their appearance in the morning, and they are set at liberty.

On page 1,348 of Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, may be found, under the head of "Crimes," section 55, enough law to doom to a penitentiary, or to allow a magistrate to inflict a heavy fine, upon any one who shall set up or establish in any house, room, outhouse, arbor, booth, tent or other place whatsoever, any game of device or address or hazzard, with cards, dice, billiard balls, shuffle boards, or any other instrument, article or thing whatsoever, at which money or other valuable thing may or shall be played for or staked or betted upon; or if any person shall permit, procure, suffer or allow persons to collect at his house, room, outhouse, booth, tent, arbor, or other place whatsoever, for the purpose of staking or betting on any game, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $500, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The proviso to this section says: "This act shall not be construed to apply to games of recreation and exercise, such as billiards, bagatelle, ten pins, *et cetera, when no betting is allowed.*" While it is all very well to keep boxes off the sidewalks and the gutters clean, to say nothing of administering poison to the dogs, the detectives and police force cannot be blind to the existence of the law just quoted.

While Hon. Honor the Mayor has the ordinances under consideration, and is using his most earnest endeavors to enforce them to the letter, it might be prudent to ask how many of the officers and detectives who were in the billiard room referred to last night will to-day testify how much whisky, wine, beer, &c., they drank in that room after the hour of midnight—how many of them will aid the Mayor in his effort to suppress the sale of liquor after that hour? And, while on this subject, how many of the officers, one of whom is on duty regularly in a Fifth avenue saloon, from midnight until two A. M., will testify to His Honor that the law is being complied with? Do those interested desire names? They are at hand.

Again, while a terrible outcry is made against gambling in our city, can the authorities permit billiard games for a thousand dollars a side to be played under their very noses, with policemen in attendance to preserve order and then make a raid on some petty faro bank where perhaps a thousand dollars will not be seen in a year? Is it not all gambling in every sense of the word? "Consistency, thou art a jewel," and for the good of all let a few of such jewels be scattered among our police force and ward constables, that they may have a better appreciation of human nature, and a keener eye to the nature of their duties and the sanctity of their oaths of office.

SAYS the Cincinnati *Gazette*: If the dramatic manager, now managing the French band, who joists upon its splendid concerts Miss Annie Goodall's Marseillaise, in character, would change her name in the bills to Mlle. Petroleuse, and describe it in the posters as her famous act just before dashing a can of petroleum on the floor of the Hotel de Ville, and setting it on fire, he would better prepare the public mind for this infuriated lunatic performance, and then the enactment would be according to the unities.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Young Facir not Expected to Live.

Last night Dr. Donnelly informed the Mayor that he had no hopes of the young man Frank Facir recovering. It will be remembered that he, with others, was engaged in building a bridge across a gorge in Linden Grove, when some of the workmen bantered young Facir to walk across a stringer which had just been placed in position. Facir accepted the challenge, and when about half way across the frail bridge the other workmen ascended a hillside and threw stones at him. Seeing that he was in danger, he slid down an upright to the ground below but not in time to save himself from being struck several times with the stones thrown at him. One of the missels struck him on the head, crushing in the skull and causing him to fall, thereby receiving a serious fracture of the left leg. He was removed to his home, near the grove, and medical aid summoned. Yesterday Dr. Donnelly found it necessary to remove six pieces of bone from the young man's skull as a last resort to save his patient's life. At a late hour last night, however, the doctor was of the opinion that the injured man could not live. His Honor, the Mayor, was notified, and the Chief of Police, at an early hour this morning, was using every effort to effect the capture of the parties concerned in this dastardly outrage.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NO CONFIDENCE games yesterday.

DOES our city own a Square and not know it?

NO news from that missing $250 yet. Brown, who lost the cash, has gone home, sick.

PRETTY girls throng the Union Depot when the accommodation trains come in.

ALDERMAN DONALDSON is principally devoting his time to the marriage business just now.

LAST night a new lodge of the I. O. R. M. was instituted at Buena Vista. Forty members joined.

THE Market Committee of Councils was to meet last night but they could not raise a quorum.

OFFICER MOONEY, who had a finger amputated some days ago, is speedily recovering the use of his right "hunch of fours."

YESTERDAY morning Gilbert McMasters Esq., who is sojourning at Fayette Springs, accidently shot himself through his left hand.

THE Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils met last evening, but transacted no business of public importance.

THE REV. M. B. SLOAN, of Allegheny, has received the degree of A. M. from Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, having pursued the regular course of study at that college.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, will preach to-morrow morning in the First Methodist Church (Rev. G. G. Westfall's) Allegheny City.

THE colored people of the First, Second-Third and Fourth wards are about to join together in the organization of a Grant and Wilson Campaign club.

AT an early hour yesterday morning there was a slight fire in the refining room of Brooks, Ballentine & Co.'s oil refinery. The damage done was not serious.

THE installation of the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. Church of this city, will take place to-morrow (Sabbath) evening. The services are expected to be interesting.

GORDON JOHNSON, arrested for burglariously entering Pearson & Hartz's flat and furnishing store on Sixth street, waived a hearing before the Mayor, yesterday, and was held for Court.

MR. MCGONIGLE, Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny, sent another foundling to the poor farm yesterday. The infant had been left at the house of a man named Meyer, residing in the Sixth ward.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad will issue excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and return, good from September 14th to the 25th of that month, on the occasion of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention in this city.

THE *Methodist Recorder* office and Methodist Publishing House, have been removed from No. 50 Sixth street, to No. 84 Wood street. The new quarters are more convenient, commodious and convenient than were the old ones.

PETER MCCLAREN, for getting drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner was arrested and taken before the Mayor yesterday who fined him one hundred dollars and in default of payment sent him to Claremont for sixty days.

THIRTY-FIVE gin patrons attended the Mayor's hearing yesterday morning. Richard Croker was Claremonted for sixty days, John Taylor for thirty and Mary Dewise for thirty. All had been drunk and disorderly. The others were common drunks.

AT a meeting of the Second ward School Board, Allegheny, Miss Maria T. Ackley, was elected teacher by fill the vacancy in room No. 9 of the North avenue building, and Miss Harriet M. Matthews to the vacancy in the Hill school.

FRED. RIVERS, formerly of the Mayor's detective force, had his right arm broken yesterday while assisting in putting up some tents on the Fair Ground. Dr. Perchment was called in the fracture that it is feared amputation will prove necessary.

OFFICER SNYDER, of Mayor Callow's police, yesterday received the intelligence that the brother, residing near Butler, had died. The officer started in the afternoon for Butler. Mr. Snyder had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

YESTERDAY MRS. Josephine Shielinger, procured a warrant from Alderman Barr for the arrest of one Crouse, a German Turnerish ward who is accused of maintaining a ferocious dog, said canine having endeavored to make a meal of Josephine's leg.

THE building, located on East Diamond street, Allegheny, occupied by the Diamond Savings Bank since its organization, was sold yesterday for $53,000. The bank will soon remove to their new quarters on the corner of East Diamond and Ohio streets.

THERE was a billiard match played at the Opera House rooms last night between Earle and Case, amateurs, for a purse of money. Case was beaten by eight shots or twenty-four points. Almost $5,000 it is said changed hands on the game.

YESTERDAY morning, Alderman Koenig issued a warrant for the apprehension of Morris Hamlet, of Blairsville, charged with the larceny of a silver watch, valued at thirty-eight dollars, and the property of John Brainizer, whose fellow-boarder he recently was.

A LAD named Henry Schmiter, employed in the American Iron Works, while at work shortly before noon yesterday had his hand caught in the machinery, and two of his fingers were so badly mashed that they had to be amputated. The operation was performed by Dr. O'Brien.

YESTERDAY morning a child of Henry Scriba, residing on Marion street, near Madison avenue, Allegheny, fell down badly and a flight of stairs and received an ugly gash on the forehead. Dr. Ure was summoned and attended his injuries. The lad is about five years of age.

THE dwelling of Mr. White, on Taylor avenue, Allegheny, was entered a few nights since, and a gold watch and ten dollars carried off. The watch has been identified, and thus were enabled to operate without detection. A barrel of whisky also was stolen from the pavements in front of the residence of Mrs. Anderson street. A thief also secured three hundred dollars by intruding into a house on Cabinet street, Allegheny.

THE Rev. M. Gailey will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at seven and a half o'clock. Mr. Gailey is one of the most eloquent and popular divines of the reformed Presbyterian Church, and we bespeak for him an overflowing house. Seats free.

ALDERMAN KOENIG had before him yesterday Fred. Ventures who stated that he was debtor to Barney Remark, who keeps a hotel at Ross street and Second avenue to the amount of $75; that he gave a note due complainant from a third party, amounting to $100: that the defendant collected the amount of the note with interest, but declines to pay over the balance due plaintiff. Warrant issued.

THREE lads about fifteen years of age, named John and Patrick Rody, and Michael Connell, were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. The two brothers hail from Buffalo, and Connell states he is from Rochester, New York. The boys arrived in the city a few days ago, and from their actions they were supposed to be professional thieves. They were each committed to the Workhouse sixty days.

LAST night the committee on organization of the Second Ward Grant Club held a meeting. Gen. Sweitzer in the chair. Capt. Jno. W. Gill was elected Secretary. The committee selected a uniform of bright scarlet capes and caps with white duck leggings. The torches adopted are to have a gun stock handle. Sub committees were appointed to obtain the names of those desirious of joining the club after which an adjournment was had until next Friday evening at eight o'clock.

GEORGE SHUEE made information yesterday before Justice Heisel, against Charles Allmyer for selling liquor on Sunday. John Buettner, proprietor of a boarding-house on Carson street, also entered suit against Richard Pomeroy and Alfred Smith for false pretenses, alleging that they succeeded in obtaining boarding at his house by making false representations. The former defrauded him of twenty-two dollars, and the latter of eleven dollars. Warrants were issued in each case.

THE plans for the new lock-up and engine house, to be located on Kerr street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, have been completed and will be submitted to the Committee on City Property on Monday evening for their consideration. The building will be thirty by seventy feet in size, and if the plans as prepared, be approved, the contractors will present a very handsome appearance. The lock-up will be in the basement, and the main floor and second story will be especially adapted for the use of the firemen.

ON Thursday night James Russell, yardmaster at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, met with an almost miraculous escape from a horrible death. Mr. Russell attempted to "cut" a train, and while so doing, his foot caught in a "frog." Realizing his danger, he, with almost superhuman strength, extricated himself from the rails, with the only injury of a badly lacerated foot. It was in a similar manner that Miller met with his death lately, at Sewickley, and goes to show the danger of uncoupling cars while the train is in motion.

YESTERDAY afternoon considerable excitement was caused in Larkins alley, in East Birmingham, by the appearance of a mad dog running wildly up and down the alley. Fortunately officer Pearce soon arrived and shot the animal before any person was injured. A small dog belonging to Mr. McCracken, who resides at the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny, also became mad yesterday, and rushed through the house and into every room, creating great consternation among the family and the boarders. The dog was finally killed with a club.

CAUSES AND CURE

OF

DEAFNESS.

At least four-fifths of the many thousands of cases of deafness, noises in and discharges from the ear which have become before me, were caused by CATARRH.

Sometimes they originated in an *Acute* Catarrh or "Cold" affecting the throat, nasal cavities and ears suddenly and at the same time, but generally loss of hearing was gradual, and, until it had become extensive its progress was *almost imperceptible*.

If you examine the engraving which I present, illustrating the Catarrh Syringe and the position of the curved tube, when inserted by the way of the throat, you will observe a *light spot* with a dark outline, *behind* the nasal cavities and *above* the throat and palate—just above the point of the curved showering tube. The *spot* represents the opening of the tube—called the Eustachian Tube—leading to the *internal* or *middle ear*. This tube is one and a half inches in length, and although collapsed and closed most of the time, opens every time you swallow food, fluid or saliva, admitting *fresh air* to the *middle ear*, which contains the delicate parts of the organ of hearing, which may be compared to the works of a watch.

The fresh air is necessary to their healthy action and its deprivation, or the accumulation of a little unhealthy mucus or matter, clogs and impedes, or stops the wheels of its action, produces "*Noises in the Ears*" or TINNITUS AURIUM, ulceration and discharges from the ear, and partial or total loss of hearing.

In Catarrh the lining membrane and parts of the Air Passages of the Head, around the orifice of this internal ear tube are diseased, inflamed, congested and swollen, closing it up so that the air cannot enter the ear at each act of swallowing. This fresh air is almost as necessary to the healthy action of the ear as it is to the healthy action of the lungs and the life of the body, consequently when it is shut out from the ear as described, diseases of its parts, and disturbances of the sense of hearing immediately follow.

The earliest symptoms which generally precede or usher in Catarrhal Deafness are *Noises in the Ears*—a sound as if a distant bell was tolling, breaking in upon the ear at irregular intervals, like the beacon bell at sea when first heard by the approaching sailor, and *equally significant of danger*; ringing, singing, rasping, buzzing blowing or beating, the latter frequently keeping time with the pulse. Some compare the sounds in their ears to the noise made by locusts in the evening, which are familiar to most persons of this latitude.

A lamentable amount of ignorance exists among general practitioners upon the subject of Ear diseases. Although they may feel convinced that persons who apply to them with such symptoms are in great danger of becoming deaf, they keep the fact from them in order to disguise their ignorance, and beguile them with assurances that they are not of much consequence and will soon pass away.

But such a course is fraught with incalculable danger. The almost priceless sense of hearing may be lost entirely, when you will be ready to give much that you are worth or can ever hope to earn to regain it. Go to a physician who makes a specialty of this class of diseases, and he may be able to restore your ear as readily as a skillful watchmaker would repair your watch when it refuses to register the flitting hours.

Rapid and Perfect Cure of Deafness.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1872.

My left ear has been affected for upwards of a year, and I have suffered from deafness since last spring. I had much pain at times in the ear and went to several physicians who made me worse rather than better.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success I went to him a few days since. A few of his operations restored my hearing perfectly—*making it as good as ever*. I feel grateful for this result, and earnestly recommend all persons so afflicted to go to him.

FREDERIC REITTER.

Employee of A. & S. Wilson, Carpenters, No. 211 Third street.

Residence—Bellfield, Fourteenth ward.

A New Remedial Means in the Treatment of Catarrh.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

"A disease of the *Nasal Cavities*," most persons will answer, but it tell you that in the majority of cases it is a *Catarrhal* membranous affection of that part of the air passages of the head which is *behind* the nasal cavities and *above* the throat.

The DOUCHE and other apparatus so much resorted to by those who do not know this fact, and so frequently recommended by ignorant and unprincipled medical practitioners, or who have a nostrum to dispose of, cannot reach this part. *We must put our remedies in from the Throat*, and for this purpose I have constructed an instrument and long employed it in my practice.

ONE of the most prominent symptoms of this form of Catarrh is the accumulation of mucus or matter in the throat, most observable in the morning, upon arising, and requiring a "*hawking*" rasping effort to dislodge. In many cases there is a constant "*dropping*" into the throat. Over two thousand two hundred years ago, HIPPOCRATES, the "*Father of Medicine*," described *five* kinds of Consumption, and stated that the *second* variety was caused by this *dropping from the head*; and I assure you this cause is as fruitful and fatal at this day as it was at that period of the world's history.

But this form of Catarrh, if neglected, soon runs into OZÆNA, when the discharges become *offensive*, and crusts and masses of tough, tenacious matter form in the upper part of the throat, above the palate, and in the forward nasal cavities, increasing the patient's distress and rendering his presence and society offensive, if not unbearable.

Those so afflicted seldom realize its gravity, and are sometimes at a loss to understand why close conversation with friends and others should be avoided by them, and their caresses should be treated with seeming carelessness, if not ill disguised repugnance by those near and dear to them. Their condition in this respect is so repulsive, and a full realization of its truth so painful to delicate, sensitive and refined minds that few relatives or friends have the courage to inform them of the full extent and consequences of their malady.

In this way many are led to neglect their affliction for years, until it undermines the health and strength of the lungs, and with shattered frames, ruined constitutions and melancholy forebodings they painfully approach consumptive's graves.

Of the truth of these observations I have daily proofs in my professional experience. I have labored for upwards of fifteen years in this field of medical practice. I have tested all the remedies and curative means ever proposed for this malady, and I assure you that no course will prove successful except that which I have described. I see more of this disease in a year than most physicians meet with in a lifetime, and if experience is of any value, I can certainly claim to speak authoritatively.

Examine this method, and see if it does not appeal to your judgment and meet with your ideas of what is necessary in your malady. Such matters, though alien to your ordinary conceptions, are not beyond your comprehension, and I shall at all times be pleased to explain it to those who desire to know more of it.

NOTE—Dr. Hunter can be consulted at his office in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Fifth avenue, upon all diseases of the organs of respiration, Heart and Ears, embracing Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Noises in the Ears, Deafness, etc.

Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to these diseases.

Suicide By Drowning.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the special officer for the iron mill of Eng & Co., at the foot of Fourteenth street, saw a man run down the street toward the river, when he plunged in and disappeared. The officer gave an alarm, and in a short time the river was dragged and the body recovered.

The Coroner was notified and held an inquest over the remains, when the following facts were elicited: The deceased was identified as Wm. Burkhardt. About five weeks ago he came to the boarding house of Jacob Keuster, on Penn street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street. He had been employed in the machine shop of Reiseck & Bro., on Sixteenth street. But owning to chronic diarrhœa he was unable to work, except at intervals of a few days. Last Tuesday Mrs. Kuester went with him to the German hospital (Franciscan), in Lawrenceville, but owing to the crowded condition of that institution, he was compelled to return to the boarding house. On Thursday Mrs. K. made another visit to the hospital, and was informed that the young man could now be admitted. She so informed him, but he made no response. He left the house soon after, and no one but himself heard nothing more of him until yesterday morning, when they learned that he had drowned himself. The deceased was exceedingly low spirited on account of his miserable condition, which induced him to terminate his existence. He was about twenty-two years of age and unmarried. A verdict of suicide by drowning was rendered.

A CHARGE of highway robbery was made yesterday before Justice Heisel against James Hines. William Barr, prosecutor. Mr. Barr alleges that while walking along Carson street one night, the accused accosted him and demanded his pocket-book, which he delivered up, as he had no means of resistance. The pocket-book contained about fourteen dollars. John Matthew had his pocket-book stolen while in a tavern, and suspecting that a man named Peter Jenkins had committed the theft, made an information for larceny against him. The pocket-book contained sixty dollars. The usual papers were made out.

Ought a Physician to Advertise?

The following letter from a prominent citizen of Columbiana county, Ohio, would seem to answer the above question in the affirmative. A further statement of the same case will be found in Dr. Sykes's advertisement in another column:

LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, } September 23, 1869. }

DR. J. W. SYKES—*Dear Sir*: I am happy to say that I now enjoy better health in every respect than I did for fifteen years past.

I not only feel satisfied with your treatment but thankful to God that I ever was directed to you through the advertisement you put in the *United Presbyterian*.

Our best physicians told me I could live but a few months at most.

Wishing you the same success with other patients, and the promise of the life that now is and the life that is to come,

I remain your well wisher,

S. H. SITLER.

Dr. Sykes has given his entire professional life to the study of a limited class of chronic diseases, and he believes that he has thereby acquired a greater skill in their treatment than is attainable in general practice. Hence he deems it proper and right to extend his usefulness as widely as possible by honorable advertising.

The Columbia House at Cape May

Is filling up rapidly with a select family patronage. They make special rates with families—rates more satisfactory than any other first class hotel at the Capes considering their location and conveniences. This

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

A Queer Auric

Was cut up by lightning at Muncie the other day. It shattered a peach tree to a wire, clothes line, worked both ways and struck a stable at one end and a house at the other. That is not any queerer than to see lightning running and an Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine in the window at No. 19 Fifth avenue.

Two Acres on Penn Avenue by Auction.

This valuable property, to be sold on the premises this Saturday afternoon, is handsomely lying and beautifully situated grounds on the corner of Penn avenue and Dallas, adjoining the residence of J. P. Penny, Esq., and immediately beyond "Point Breeze" or intersection of Penn and Fifth avenues, in Twenty-first Ward, Pittsburgh. The elegant improvements surrounding this central situation are nowhere surpassed. For particulars of the sale, see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains.

At W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street. The greatest bargains yet offered in ladies', misses' and childrens' suits, underwear, corsets, laces and summer goods, will be given as the stock must be closed out. W. W. Moorhead, 81 Market street.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Card.

Being desirous of closing out the remainder of my summer stock, I will give special bargains in all goods. W. W. Moorhead, 81 Market street.

Silver Plated Ware

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, ice lips and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are oblized eventually to resort to MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief.

Special Notice.

Ladies, call at Moorhead's, 81 Market street, for bargains. Everything marked down to close out the stock.

One Price.

One of the most popular clothing establishments in this city is the Boston One Price clothing house, at No. 95 Smithfield street. There are several reasons why the house is so popular, one of which is that they make a set deviation in price. All are treated alike. The goods are of the very best quality, and made in the style established by the stock of every other house, and the selling price is the same to all. No merchant tailor establishment in the city can turn out more stylish garments or clothing better made, than that sold at the Boston One Price store. Give it a call before making your purchases.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Furniture.

The finest stock of furniture to be found in the two cities is that at 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny, at the elegant establishment of D. W. Huntsman & Co. The furniture is not only of the latest style, best quality and highest finish, but it is sold at prices far below the usual rates for that style of furniture. Messrs. Huntsman & Co. have the reputation of being honorable and fair dealing men, and notwithstanding the firm is a new one, they are doing a very extensive business.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

The New Stock of the Homestead B